

M. Moore

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 15, No. 40—Whole No. 770.]

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 7, 1835.

## The Western Carolinian. BY SMITH & HAMPTON.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.
5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.
2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

## BLANKS.

THE following is a list of the Blanks generally kept on hand, for sale, at the Western Carolinian Printing Office—all of which are of the most approved forms, printed on very superior paper, and will be disposed of on terms as low as any.

- DEEDS of Conveyance for Land;
- Constables' Warrants; Constables' Bonds;
- Superior and County Court Writs;
- Executions;
- Summons;
- Witness' and Jurors' Tickets;
- Writs of Attachment; Venditioni Exponas;
- Marriage Licenses;
- Delivery Bonds; Promissory Notes;
- Writs of Ejectment; Appeal Bonds;
- Sheriffs' Bonds; Letters Testamentary;
- Administration Bonds; Executions;
- Letters of Administration on intestate estates;
- Apprentices' Indentures; Guardian Bonds;
- Sci. Fa. against Executions;
- Scire Facias; Ca. Sa. Bond;
- Injunctions to Stay Proceedings;
- Writs of Fieri Facias; Bastardy Bonds;
- County Court Commissions to take Depositions;
- Bonds to Prosecute Suits;
- Commissions in Equity; Equity Summons;
- Assault and Battery Indictments;
- Military Warrants for Fines;

Persons desiring Blanks not to be found in the above list, are informed that we can print any other forms to order, on very short notice, and in a superior style.

Salisbury, February 7, 1835.

### Current Prices of Produce, &c.

#### AT SALISBURY.....March 4, 1835.

Bacon, .....	11 a 12	Molasses, .....	50 a 60
Brandy, apple, ..	40 a 45	Nails, .....	8 a 10
peach, .....	40 a 50	Oats, .....	35 a 40
Butter, .....	12 1/2	Rye, .....	75
Cotton, in seed, ..	3	Sugar, brown, ..	10 a 12 1/2
clean, .....	11	loaf, .....	16 a 20
Coffee, .....	16 a 18	Salt, .....	112 a 125
Corn, .....	40 a 45	Tallow, .....	10
Flaxseed, .....	30 a 33	Tobacco, .....	8 a 20
Flour, .....	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel), ..	80 a 100
Flaxseed, .....	100	Whiskey, .....	45 a 50
Lined Oil, per gallon, ..	\$1 1/2		

#### AT FAYETTEVILLE.....February 24.

Bacon, .....	8 1/2 a 10	Molasses, .....	4 a 4 1/2
Brandy, peach, ..	60 a 70	Nails, .....	25 a 30
apple, .....	50 a 60	Oats, .....	6 a 6 1/2
Butter, .....	12 1/2	Rye, .....	8 a 10
Coffee, .....	12 1/2 a 14	Sugar, brown, ..	10 a 12 1/2
Corn, .....	14 1/2 a 15	loaf, .....	16 a 17
Corn, .....	60 a 65	Salt, .....	90
Flaxseed, .....	125 a 130	Tallow, .....	10 a 20
Flour, .....	475 a 525	Wheat, .....	36 a 40
Feathers, .....	33 a 35	Whiskey, .....	16 a 20

#### AT CHERAW, (S. C.).....February 22.

Bacon, .....	10 a 12 1/2	Meal, (scarce), ..	67 1/2 a 80
Brandy, peach, ..	17	Molasses, .....	30 a 35
apple, .....	15 a 20	Nails, .....	6 1/2 a 8
Butter, .....	14 a 15	Oats, (scarce), ..	65 a 75
Coffee, .....	14 1/2	Rice, .....	400 a 500
Corn, .....	75 a 85	Salt, in sacks, ..	275
Corn, .....	25 a 40	bushel, .....	75
Flaxseed, .....	145 a 150	Sugar, prime, ..	9 a 11
Flour, super., ..	600 a	common, .....	9 a 10
fine, .....	750 a	loaf & lump, ..	15 a 20
Iron, .....	4 1/2 a 5	Tallow, (scarce), ..	10 a 10
Lard, .....	10 a 12 1/2	Texas, .....	125 a 150
Mackerel, .....	650 a 900	Wheat, .....	85 a 100

#### AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....February 26.

Bacon, .....	10 a 14	Lard, .....	11 a 12 1/2
Brandy, peach, ..	75	Molasses, .....	40 a 45
apple, .....	40 a 50	Mackerel, .....	650 a 900
Butter, .....	15 a 20	Nails, .....	250 a 275
Coffee, .....	15 a 25	bushel, .....	75
Corn, .....	13 a 17	Sugar, brown, ..	10 a 12 1/2
Corn, .....	90 a 100	loaf & lump, ..	16 a 20
Cotton, .....	14 a 16	Tallow, .....	12 1/2 a 15
Flour, .....	750 a 800	Texas, .....	125 a 150
Iron, .....	4 1/2 a 5	Whiskey, .....	40 a 45

#### AT CAMDEN, (S. C.).....February 28.

Bacon, .....	14 a 16	Flour, (N. Car.) 000 a 000	000
Brandy, peach, ..	75 a 100	(Cam. mill), 900 a 1000	900
apple, .....	35 a 40	Lard, .....	12 a 15
Butter, .....	15 a 16	Tallow, .....	10 a 12
Corn, .....	15 a 16 1/2	Texas, .....	10 a 12
Corn, .....	75 a 87	Whiskey, .....	60 a 80
Feathers, .....	30 a 50	Wheat, new, ..	100 a 125

## FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

### HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—ly

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,  
ON the Wateree River, ten miles below Camden, South Carolina, containing upwards of

1000 Acres

### OF SWAMP LANDS,

Nearly every Acre of which is susceptible of cultivation: Three Hundred Acres are cleared. Attached to the above, is also about

1000 Acres of Pine Land.

ON the premises, in a healthy situation, are all the buildings necessary to a plantation of the size. And at a convenient distance, on a high healthy situation, is a commodious, comfortable Sand-Hill Residence.

ALSO—HOUSES AND LOTS  
In the Town of Camden, several of which are very desirable situations for business.

### —ALSO—

Three or Four Tracts of Pine Land,  
Within five or six miles of the Town of Camden. Terms, for any of the above property, shall be made as accommodating as purchasers could desire.

WM. O. NIXON.  
Camden, S. C., Feb. 28, 1835. 3t



## The Thorough-bred Young Horse WHITE-STREAK,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season, \$15 to insure, and \$5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.

### PEDIGREE.

Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Simon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Saltum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Hersa, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chestnut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. granddam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonina. Lafayette's dam by the celebrated horse Dunganon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare.

WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses.

Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at \$4 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that but few horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried.

Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high.  
HORACE A. BURTON.  
February 28, 1835. 1f

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers for Sale  
300 Acres of Land

in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan Co. Among other advantages which it has, it is well supplied with good water, and is convenient to several never-failing Mills. For further particulars apply to William F. Kelly, at Mocksville.

E. M. KELLY.  
Rowan County, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m

## LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. BRANCH, OF MISSISSIPPI,  
On the Resolutions instructing Senator Mangum.  
[CONCLUDED.]

At length General Jackson, after the meeting of Congress in December 1829, finding the ladies of Washington to be impracticable, determined that the families of his Cabinet should submit to terms or be dismissed. Accordingly, Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, duly authorized, as he said, by the President, notified the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and myself, that he had a communication to make to us. We, therefore, assembled at Judge Berrien's House, and, in a few minutes, the Hon. R. M. Johnson was announced. The ordinary courtesies passed; we awaited, with profound attention, the anticipated terms of submission. Judge Berrien and myself, having previously received some intimation of the character of the mission from Mr. Ingham, who had had an interview with Col. Johnson in the course of the day, were not taken by surprise. Col. Johnson commenced, by descending at large on the delicate relations subsisting between the families of the Heads of Departments, and the great anxiety felt by the President to harmonize these relations. He added, that the President had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Eaton must be invited to our large parties; and that our seats in the Cabinet would be vacated unless these terms were submitted to. He then proceeded to reason the matter with us, in a persuasive manner, remarking, as I well recollect, that "the terms could not be considered hard, as every body was invited to the large parties in Washington." We answered, in substance, that such terms could not be submitted to by us, and that he was authorized so to inform the President. Here, sir, without pursuing the detail, our interview closed. In the morning, after breakfast, I waited on the President, confidently expecting to dissolve our official relations forthwith. As it was highly probable this would prove the last opportunity afforded me of speaking freely to Genl Jackson, I threw off all restraint, and entered upon the subject with the energy a conscious rectitude of purpose inspired. I told him, among other things, that all the powers on earth should not coerce me to submit to such terms; he might strike as soon as he pleased; I had not supported him from servile fear, or the hope of reward; that, falling in the maintenance of my honour and that of my State, I should only rise the stronger for the knocking down. The results of this session of the General Assembly have convinced me that I was in error, and deeply do I lament that I did not in the estimate I then made of the intelligence and character of my own, my native State. General Jackson, with some confusion in his manner, observed that he had not authorized Col. Johnson to make such a communication to us, and proposed to send for him. I remarked that I surely did not require him to prove what he had said, that his word was sufficient, and here closed this unpleasant interview.

A few days afterwards, Col. Johnson called at the Department on business, and, as he entered the room, offered me his congratulations on the pacific aspect of affairs. I observed to him that the President denied having given him authority to make the communication he had done to Mr. Ingham, Mr. Berrien, and myself. "Let that pass," said he, "I represented it to you in the most favorable light."

Other indications very soon convinced me that the malign influences, which at this time were strong, were deterred from consummating their fell purposes. Congress was in session; the ladies of the members from Tennessee, even, held no intercourse with Mrs. Eaton; nor, in fact, the President's own family. The friends of the Administration became alarmed, lest the exercise of such despotic power should overwhelm them all, and, doubtless interposing, ward off the impending blow. The situation of Mrs. Eaton, however, engrossed the President's whole soul, and he continued to be much occupied in collecting certificates, principally from office seekers, to sustain her. These were piled one upon another, and his friends pressed to read them, often, I am persuaded, to their annoyance. This book of certificates, for a folio did it soon become, was that on which office seekers first qualified for office.

In the mean time Mr. Van Buren, who had artfully contributed to inflame the President's mind, doubtless, in part, by inducing him to believe that Mrs. Calhoun's refusal to return Mrs. Eaton's card in February 1829, had influenced the families of the Cabinet to pursue the course they had adopted towards her, finding him wrought up to the mad fury of a "roaring lion," to use Col. Johnson's description, thought it a good time to uncase and turn him loose, on his most formidable rival, Mr. Calhoun, who was then Vice President of the United States, and participated with him in the renown which he (Mr. Van Buren) attached to service under such a chief. The manner in which the unfriendly correspondence commenced between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, taken in connexion with the time, is sufficient to convince any intelligent mind that it was instigated by Mr. Van Buren. I exerted every nerve to defeat his fiend-like purpose. Often have I entreated General Jackson to avoid a rupture with Mr. Calhoun, as no good could result from such a quarrel. Knowing, as he did, that I was not the political friend of Mr. Calhoun, I considered my motives beyond the reach of suspicion.

Let any man read the first letter from General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun, in 1830, and he cannot fail to see a fixed purpose to produce a schism—Mr. Calhoun, with the coolness of a philosopher, proceeds to reason with him; and, to the satisfaction of every one but the President's advisers, and, doubtless, to their conviction, calmly meets, and drives him from every position he had been induced to assume. To show that his allegation against Mr. Calhoun was a mere pretext, you see him now in sweet communion with those who, in 1819, were his most bitter assailants. By this time, I well understood the character of Mr. Van Buren. With him, I found that the end justified the means; and, as the destruction of Mr. Calhoun was the object nearest his heart, he was very willing the old Chief, for whom he professed so much love and veneration, should accomplish this work for him, at any and every hazard to himself.

I believed then that Mr. Van Buren placed too low an estimate on the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people, and that his reliance on General Jackson to accomplish his purposes would prove delusive. He must recollect that I often told him that, in my opinion, he was selling his birthright, like Esau, for a mess of pottage; that General Jackson's popularity, great as it was, attached to the many and could not be transferred.—I then honestly believed what I said. But, sir, I was again mistaken. His skirts have proved strong enough to bear Mr. Van Buren into the Vice Presidency, and recent indications have induced me to fear that the country is sufficiently corrupt to enable him, through the patronage of the Government, to reach the great object of his ambition. If so, it will be proof conclusive that the days of this Republic are numbered, and that this once high minded and chivalrous people are ready to bow the knee to Baal, and pass their necks under the yoke of bondage. At the commencement of the session of Congress, in 1830—'31, this war, of passion on the one side, and reason on the other, was so nearly brought to a close, as to enable the President and Vice President to circulate an account of it in manuscript. On its perusal, there could be but one opinion among the intelligent and disinterested part of the community. The vindication of Mr. Calhoun was, on all hands, acknowledged to be complete. The indirect agency which it was believed Mr. Van Buren had in producing the rupture, connected with other causes, made him perfectly odious to an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress, and he passed his time, during a great part of the session, with a mind deeply agitated, conscious his wicked machinations and crouching servility had recoiled on himself, and that, after all, they were not likely to avail him. Thus circumstanced, he and his friend Eaton, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, magnanimously tendered their resignations to the President. Before this was done, however, Mr. Van Buren knew that he was to be sent minister to England, and that the new Cabinet would be devoted to his personal views. To silence the unyielding members of the Cabinet, offices were tendered for them. Yes, sir, it never entered into the philosophy of this gentleman that there were any higher incentives to virtuous conduct than the hope of office and the expectation of reward. When General Jackson was in the act of executing the purposes of the Cabal, his manner was evidently studied and diplomatic to a degree unusual for him. He commenced by saying, that he had desired my attendance, to inform me of the resignations of Mr. Van Buren and Major Eaton, and then a solemn pause ensued. I could but smile, and remarked to him, that he was acting in a character nature never intended him for; that he was no more a diplomatist than myself, and I wished him to tell me frankly what he meant. This unrestrained manner of mine relieved him, and, with great apparent kindness, he spoke out his purpose, and asked me if there was any thing abroad I wanted, adding that the commission for Governor of Florida was on his table, and it would give him pleasure to bestow it on me. To this I replied, that I had not supported him for the sake of office, and soon after retired. Thus it is apparent that causes contemptible in themselves, and such as ought never to have had the slightest influence on any Administration, were so managed as to produce the dissolution of a Cabinet, and to give a direction to measures, which, it would seem under no other circumstances, could have been done.

The tyranny of the President, in this attempt to control the domestic relations of the families of the Heads of Department, is without a parallel in the history of any free Government, and cannot be surpassed by any act of despotism in the lives of the Autocrats of Russia. Viewed in its true light, it is astonishing that any person should be found weak or wicked enough to approve or extenuate its enormity. It does surpass all belief that the cool, dispassionate, and unprincipled wire-worker in this plot should, by such means, render himself acceptable to a free, generous, patriotic, and enlightened people.

There is one view which I have taken of the subject that, while it affords an apology for General Jackson's conduct, offers nothing in extenuation of the guilt of his cold blooded abettor. It is well known that, during the canvass for the Presidency in 1824, the party with which the gentleman from Warren stands connected, the Van Buren party, grossly and vilely, in my opinion, slandered the character of Mrs. Jackson. This, the gentleman knows, was done in a variety of ways: in public and in private circles, through the medium of their presses, and by the circulation, in this State, of thousands and tens of thousands of the Benton pamphlets. Yes, sir, I must render this act of justice to one, whose exemplary life of thirty years in the constant practice of every virtue that adorns her sex, justly entitles her memory to this passing notice. Thus bitterly assailed in his tenderest feelings by these very men, who, when he has the power to reward them, and they find it convenient to float into the Legislature or into office on the popularity of his name, pretend to be his exclusive friends, his sensibilities in relation to female character became morbid, and he may be said to have been literally insane on this subject. Certain it is he was beyond the reach of reason, and was induced to believe that the attacks on his friend Eaton were intended for him; that the case was indeed his own. His generous feelings have been thus aroused, and advantage taken of them.

Here it may not be inappropriate to enforce the truths I have been presenting to the Senate, by introducing a letter which I received from the Hon. Jesse Speight in the Spring of 1831, immediately after the dissolution of the Cabinet. The production of this letter the Honorable gentleman has given fit, within the last few days, to challenge, by a publication, under his proper name, in one of the newspapers of his district. It is an answer to a circular addressed by me to him and to several friends, in which I gave the earliest intelligence of certain malign influences, which, as I have shown, already prevailed to an alarming extent, and which, have since swept over our land like a blighting Sirocco. Before I read the letter, I will state to the Senate that the gentleman professed to be my ardent friend, whilst I was Secretary of the Navy, and thus became intimately acquainted with the causes which embarrassed, and finally dissolved the Cabinet. He then approved, in the most unqualified manner, the course I considered myself called upon to pursue, and made the bitterest denunciations against Gen. Jackson and the cabal, if they should execute their designs. When he received my letter he returned the following answer:

"SALISBURY, May 9th, 1831.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 4th inst. has this moment come to hand. I am not mistaken in the opinion I had formed as to the cause of the blow out at Washington, (as we call it here.) It is impossible for me to express the deep and heartfelt mortification I have, and continue to feel, for the honor of my country. I too, sir, am disappointed. Never did I believe that the high minded, chivalrous independence of Andrew Jackson could be made to bow at the shrine of selfish ambition. Ah! and so as to forsake old long tried friends at the polls, and deceitful artifices of such men as Martin Van Buren, moved and seduced by the instigation of Mrs. Eaton. So far as I have understood, the feelings of your friends are with you. I have heard a number of your friends intimate a wish that you should return to the Legislature and pave the way for a seat in the U. States Senate, when Mr. Brown's time expires; for, says every body, he can never return. I shall return back to the Legislature in two years, and would now most willingly, if I could forsake the district in credit, but you sir know how I am situated. Reflect on what I have here written. I attempt nothing like duplicity. If I know myself, I am incapable of that towards you. You are not politically dead yet, I hope. I hope to put you in the Senate, and I will do it again. Remember to Mrs. Branch. (Write me.)

God bless you.  
J. SPEIGHT."

With an administration that properly appreciated the virtue, the patriotism, and the talents of the country, such signal subserviency as the Hon. Gentleman has since displayed, in a blind and ardent support of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Brown, and, in fact, of every odious man and measure of the powers that be, could not fail to excite loathing and disgust. But, under this Administration, the Honorable Gentleman is well known to be a distinguished favorite.

The Senate will now see the reasons why I have given this narrative of the causes which produced the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet.—Such facts should never indeed have disgraced the annals of our country; but am I responsible for them? Surely not. I have certainly been the victim of the malign influences which they have generated, which now control the whole patronage of the General Government, and threaten to sap the foundations of public liberty. Having clearly established their existence, and depicted their corrupting tendencies, I feel that I have a right to call on every friend to the institutions of our country to abstain from the adoption of any measures calculated to promote them. Under what influences are you now about to act? These very influences against which I have been endeavouring to guard you. By their official agent, they have issued their mandate; and, through an appropriate organ, have called upon you to offer up as a sacrifice one of your most distinguished fellow citizens. What has he done to deserve the stigma you are attempting to fasten on his character? Has he deserted the principles that carried him into the Senate?—No, I deny it, and challenge you to the proof.—What then? It is true, he has called in question the infallibility of Gen. Jackson, in saying he had no right to seize the public purse; and that, in doing so, he had encroached on the powers of Congress. Had he not a right so to act? I maintain that he had, and defy you to show where the right has been denied, for the last fifty years, either in this country or Great Britain. Did not the gentleman from Warren exercise the same right, while a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1819, in relation to this same Gen. Jackson? I assert that he did, and will prove it from the Journals of Congress. In 1819 Gen. Jackson, with orders from his Government, to bring the war with the Seminole Indians to a speedy termination, captured and executed two vile incendiaries, Arbutnot and Ambriester, and pursued the hostile tribe to Pensacola, where they had taken shelter at a time the Government of Spain was too imbecile to perform her neutral duties.—This the gentleman and his party then said was a virtual declaration of war against Spain; and, as the Constitution gave to Congress the power to declare war, that Gen. Jackson had invaded the rights of that body, and violated the Constitution by the occupation of Pensacola and the Barancas. They accordingly

"Resolved, That the late seizure of the Spanish posts of Pensacola and San Carlos de Barancas, in West Florida, by the army of the United States, was contrary to the Constitution of the United States."

Now what right had he thus to censure Gen. Jackson for having violated the Constitution, if Judge Mangum had no right to pass a similar censure or exercise a similar power? I speak of the abstract right. Again: I would ask what right had he to defend the legislative powers of the House of Representatives, which does not equally belong to a member of the Senate of the United States? The legislative powers of the Senate are co-extensive with those of the House, with the exception of the power to originate revenue bills. Does the gentleman from Warren desire the floor to explain? [Mr. Edwards remarked, that "the House were legitimately in the exercise of their impeaching powers."] Ah! said Mr. Branch. Do you call this the process used in originating and preparing articles of impeachment? Does not this partake of all the attributes of a judicial sentence, as just explained by the gentleman himself? Gen. Jack-

son, I repeat, was not a member of the Senate of the United States. The legislative powers of the Senate are co-extensive with those of the House, with the exception of the power to originate revenue bills. Does the gentleman from Warren desire the floor to explain? [Mr. Edwards remarked, that "the House were legitimately in the exercise of their impeaching powers."] Ah! said Mr. Branch. Do you call this the process used in originating and preparing articles of impeachment? Does not this partake of all the attributes of a judicial sentence, as just explained by the gentleman himself? Gen. Jack-

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son, I repeat, was not a member of the Senate of the United States. The legislative powers of the Senate are co-extensive with those of the House, with the exception of the power to originate revenue bills. Does the gentleman from Warren desire the floor to explain? [Mr. Edwards remarked, that "the House were legitimately in the exercise of their impeaching powers."] Ah! said Mr. Branch. Do you call this the process used in originating and preparing articles of impeachment? Does not this partake of all the attributes of a judicial sentence, as just explained by the gentleman himself? Gen. Jack-



was here not only arraigned, but condemned by the gentleman's own vote, without opportunity of being heard in self-defence. The gentleman was his judge, his juror, and witness. He condemned him first, in order that he might impeach him afterwards. How supremely absurd!

Again: Civil officers only are constitutionally subject to impeachment. Does the gentleman again desire the floor to explain? If so, it will be cheerfully yielded to him. [Here Mr. Edwards observed, "he would take occasion, in his reply, to explain."] It is manifest the gentleman is embarrassed by the inconsistency of his conduct. Let me entreat him, then, to pause and abstain from the consummation of this partisan act, which, while it purports, on its face, to condemn Mr. Mangum, will, in fact, condemn himself. If it is his object to expunge from the journals of Congress all mention of Gen. Jackson for violating the Constitution, he should move to amend the resolutions by including his own votes censuring Gen. Jackson for the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the forcible occupation of Pensacola and the Barrancas. The only difference between the two gentlemen is this: when the gentleman from Warren censured Gen. Jackson, the General was powerless, and had no patronage to dispense. When Mr. Mangum censured him, he had every thing to risk, and nothing to gain. His elevated and patriotic bearing entitles him to the plaudits of his countrymen; but he has certainly yielded up all claims to the favor of the Administration. In the exercise of this censorial power, which you have gratuitously assumed, why shrink from the discharge of your whole duty? Is it because Gen. Jackson's conduct may be called in question? Does he, too, possess inherent powers, authorizing him to do what no body else has a right to do? When we dissolved our connection with the mother country, we repudiated the doctrine of the divine right of Kings; but, it seems, this odious attribute of royalty is to be revived, under a new name.

With a hope that you would dispense justice to all parties, I have passed in review before you the abuses of Mr. Adams's Administration. Let me entreat you to go along with me, in comparing the abuses of this administration with those of the preceding one. Mr. Adams's name has been mentioned in the most unmeasured terms. Will you approve in this, what you have condemned in that? We shall see. Mr. Adams expressed the opinion that it was competent for him alone to appoint Ministers to Panama. But he took care not to exercise the power. Gen. Jackson expressed no opinion, but, without the consent of the Senate, he actually sent a Minister to the Ottoman Porte, and has in utter contempt of the Senate, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, put men in office, who had previously been rejected by the Senate, on his nomination for the same office; as for instance, the case of Gunn. Mr. Clay displaced a few printers who had been appointed by his predecessor to print the laws of Congress. Gen. Jackson has done the same thing through his Secretary of State. Nay, more—in defiance of recorded pledges, he has appointed scores of partisan editors to offices of profit and honor. Against this I remonstrated at the time; and yet, sir, truth compels me to acknowledge that, in one instance, I participated in it.—Without the knowledge of Gen. Jackson, I appointed your newly elected State Printer to a highly lucrative office in the Navy, whence he has been sent to you. You, my friend from Burke, may smile; but you advised it. Whether we served the country, or strengthened the malignant influence with which we are now grappling, time will determine. I must acknowledge, however, that I have misgivings.

I may now ask, what has General Jackson not done to corrupt the press, and make it subservient to his purposes? Permit me to lay before you an instance of the indirect action of the government, through its patronage, on a leading press in the Old Dominion—a press which Mr. Van Buren, I know, was anxious to conciliate, and bind by the strongest cords. I mean the "Richmond Enquirer." When Mr. Stevenson was nominated to the Senate of the United States as Minister to England, I was lost in wonder for I well knew Gen. Jackson's opinion of him; it was never disguised. When, sir, I separated from Gen. Jackson but a short time previous to his determination to appoint Mr. Stevenson Minister to the Court of St. James, he did not regard him as "worth the powder and ball it would take to kill him." This very expression I have heard used or ascribed to him, and candor compels me to admit that I heartily concurred with Gen. Jackson in his estimate of Mr. Stevenson's worth. When the developments which took place in the Senate of the United States were laid before the public, more particularly the correspondence between William B. Lewis and Mr. Ritchie, the mystery was unravelled, and thus it appears that the first diplomatic appointment in the gift of the President was conferred on Mr. Stevenson for the patriotic purpose of conciliating this Editor.

Again: the last year of Mr. Adams's administration, he expended a little upwards of twelve millions of dollars. Gen. Jackson, the last year of his administration, expended nearly double that sum. You charged Mr. Adams with negligence and prodigality; but have you measures to impose on this economical administration!

Where are the pledges he made to the people, to curtail expenses and abolish useless offices!—Unredeemed and abandoned! Where is your regard for the freedom of the press, and your abhorrence of Executive patronage when brought into conflict with the freedom of elections? When you see the patronage of the government, through one of its well fed officers, buying up a press in this city, can you not be roused from your deathlike slumbers to a proper sense of the true condition of the country, and of the obligations you are under to hand down to posterity that liberty which a race of illustrious ancestors has bequeathed to you? or will you rather prefer the ignoble fate that awaits the degenerate sons of noble sires? Can you overlook the means which are ardently practiced to control the freedom of our elections, and thus virtually take from the people the right to choose a successor to Gen. Jackson? In whatever direction you turn your eyes, you have the most convincing proofs that the money and the offices which belong to the people are bestowed with a lavish hand to influence their choice. No daring have these corruptors of public morals become, that it matters not whether the applicant for executive favor be for the Bank or not, for the Rights or not, Gen. Jackson or not, provided he be in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency.

Can you further remonstrate with the belief that our representatives from government can long continue when the source whence our public revenues emanate becomes impure and corrupt?

The elective franchise in its purity is vital to liberty, and ought to be guarded with unwearying vigilance. But, say you, my constituents are Jackson men, and, as I am told this is a Jackson measure, I feel bound to sustain it. It is to be borne in mind that most of us are planters; and, therefore, I must observe, without intending any disrespect, but ill qualified to settle and adjust such difficult constitutional questions as we shall necessarily have to encounter in reviewing the decisions of the Senate of the United States. Does your being a member of this General Assembly, by magic convert you into a profound constitutional lawyer? Did your constituents send you here for such purposes, or with such expectations? No, gentlemen, you deceive yourselves and misrepresent them grossly, if you believe they would willingly see their Senator, Mr. Mangum, who has risen from among them without the aid of opulent friends to push him forward, prostrate at the feet of Gen. Jackson, thereby dishonoring himself and the sovereign State he so ably represents. But, says another, I don't expect him to obey—I wish him to resign. Then why not let the resolutions speak your wishes? It is obvious, Mr. Speaker, their intention is to drag down this distinguished Senator from that high station he has attained to their own level. When you shall have done this, and thereby made yourselves acceptable to the influences which dictated these resolutions, what will you have done to shield yourselves from the indignation of the virtuous and enlightened portion of the community? Surely you cannot flatter yourselves with the belief, that you will have secured a glorious immortality, or entitled yourselves to the gratitude of the country.

But it is said that, in opposing these resolutions we are taking sides with the Bank. Against whom could such a charge be made with less semblance of truth than myself? I own no Bank stock, I am not indebted to any Bank, and have no sympathies in common with any such institution. My opinions and official acts for near a quarter of a century, are conclusive to show my decided hostility to a paper system in every variety of form.—No man who knows me, believes any thing of the kind.

In what section of the country is the President most severely censured for having seized the public treasure and taken it out of the custody of the law? The South. Who, or what portion of our people are most opposed, on principle, to rechartering the United States Bank? That portion which inhabits the Southern States. While we believe that the Constitution has not conferred on Congress the power, we nevertheless, know that it has been exercised from the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and, as I observed before, that it has received the direct approval of Washington and Madison.

We are further told that the Bank gave no equivalent for the use of the Government deposits.—Permit me to say, I think I know better. In 1816, some person or persons, who I know not, appointed me one of three commissioners to examine books in this place for the subscription of stock to this very Bank. The charter came to us as it had passed Congress, and was tendered to the people for their acceptance or rejection. No persons' names were attached to it as its proprietors. As applications were made, we received them from A., B., C., and D. You are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of exclusive banking in the United States for twenty years: you are entitled to the use of the Government deposits for the same time, and to every other right which the charter confers on you; for which you are to give to the Government one million and a half of dollars.—This, sir, was the language, and these were the terms held out to the subscribers, among whom were to be found the widow and the orphan, relying implicitly upon the plighted faith of the Government for a strict performance of all its promises. And yet, sir, because Senator Mangum has condemned the bad faith of the Executive, in depriving the stockholders of the benefit of these deposits without good and sufficient reasons, you are urged to condemn and disgrace him. Where, sir, is the man reckless enough to declare that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury were sufficient to justify the President in executing this rash and lawless act? Thrice were the House of Representatives of the United States, plant as in every other instance they had shewn themselves to be, pressed to approve this course, and thrice did they refuse their assent.

Then, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mangum has done nothing more than it became him to do; and, instead of deserving your censure, he is justly entitled to your applause. For Gen. Jackson's virtues, patriotism, and distinguished public services, I respect and honor him. For him personally, I entertain no unfriendly feeling; on the contrary, there is an irrepressible feeling of kindness for him in my bosom, (created by the reminiscences of former days,) which often compels me to rush into his presence, and attempt his deliverance from the perfidious embrace of his vile betrayers. But it is impracticable. We are separated,—forever!

I thank the Senators for their indulgent hearing. I feel that I have addressed them with the great freedom, in the discharge of a high and solemn duty which I owed to the country. In performing this painful task, I have endeavored "nothing to extenuate, nor ought set down in malice;" I have taken no greater liberties with others, than I am willing—nay, anxious that they shall take with me. The public acts of public men are open to scrutiny. I go into private life with as few personal regrets as any man ever did: I know I have given to my fellow citizens the most conclusive proofs that the allurement of office have not been sufficient to make me unmindful of my country's rights and honor, or my own. Let those who practice on other principles enjoy, if they can, the triumphs which they may now or hereafter achieve by the ascendancy of corrupt influences. To a just God I confidently appeal, by whose award I am not only bound, but willing to abide.

#### JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN having a very large supply of Job Type, Cuts, &c.

Every description of Printing will be done in the greatest possible style, and on the most moderate terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

Saturday, February 22, 1835.

#### RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

From the New York American of February 23. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The town was thrown into commotion last evening by the arrival from Brest of a French brig of war after a short passage. She brings despatches for M. Serurier, but is not, as we hear, destined to take him home. The Brig Le Dussas sailed from Brest on the 20th, but brings no papers—having received by Telegraph, orders to prepare for sailing, six hours only, before messenger with despatches reached her, when she put to sea forthwith.

The Sully, however, from Haere is arrived, bringing us Havre papers of the 17th ult., and Paris of the 16th. We consider the accounts by this vessel are on the whole pacific,—that is, if as we hope, the decision in the Chamber be delayed, till after the Senate's proceedings on the message should reach France.

One thing is certain, Mr. Livingston had not left Paris, and had intimated to the French Government that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of doing so, unless positively ordered away by it. In this we think Mr. L. has made a just and patriotic sacrifice of personal feeling to the interest of the country and the duties of his station.

The decision to recall M. Serurier was a sudden one, and wholly unexpected, alike to Mr. Livingston and the Americans generally in Paris. There is no ground for the surmise of the Tribune, that M. Serurier is recalled from dissatisfaction with his conduct—that recall was put as we are informed, expressly upon the ground, that "the King could no longer suffer his Minister in the United States to remain exposed to hear such language as that contained in the Message of the President of the United States."

We have every reason to believe that M. Serurier, so far from diminishing the effect of our claims upon France by representing that they might be liquidated for half the sum stipulated in the treaty, has urgently recommended the ratification of that treaty. It may be worth while to add, as we have undoubted authority for doing, that the statement in a Paris paper of the 14th, that Mr. Livingston had an interview on that day with the King, is without foundation.

Extract of a letter from Paris, 15th January, 1835. Mr. Livingston has decided, since yesterday, before asking for his passports to request an explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, upon the communication made to him—that is—whether it was the intention of the Government here to leave his taking his passports to his own decision, in which case he will remain until he receives instructions from his own Government, or whether this intention was to request him to take his passports, in which case he should ask for them. Our opinion is now, under these circumstances, that he will remain at his station for the present.

The law for granting the 25 millions for the American indemnity, has been proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, by the Minister of Finance, with the reserve that this money should be ascertained that no reprisals had been made by the authority of the American Government upon the French property. This was immediately sent to a Committee to report thereon.

From the National Intelligencer. Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, an inhabitant of the State of New York, now in Paris, to a Member of Congress, dated Paris, January 15, 1835.

"There has been much excitement since the receipt of the document, (President's Message,) and some anxiety has been felt for the issue. The French admit the justice of our claim, and the facts of the message are not denied; but the spirit in which they are set forth, and the language employed by the Executive are, unfortunately, regarded as offensive and insulting to France, to a degree that should forbid a further discussion of the matter."

"The best opinion I can give you is derived from a quarter entitled to regard. The French Government will do nothing further to liquidate the debt, until it be seen whether Congress sustain the President in what the French understand to be the position assumed. If Congress do not concur in the message, the difficulty will be settled by a prompt payment of the claim. That this is the ground to be taken here, I am assured by gentlemen who have it from members of the legislative bodies."

The following article is from the Paris Correspondent of the London (England) Courier: FRENCH AND AMERICAN DISPUTES. PARIS, (France,) January 10, 1835.

To the Editor of the Courier: Sir: The speech of the President of the United States has filled us with sorrow and regret—sorrow, that the Chief of the American Government should feel it his duty to express himself as he has done, with reference to France, on a question of twenty-five millions of francs, or a million sterling—and regret, that a foolish vote of the Chamber of Deputies last session should have justified the language which is now held. As, however, it is very possible that the history of this transaction may not be familiar to you, I propose to supply you with a narrative of the negotiation, and of their results, to the present time.

In 1800, a commercial treaty between France and the United States was signed. It established the principle of free navigation, and the rights and obligations of neutral flags and states. This principle of maritime neutrality was again consecrated in 1803, by a treaty between the two countries, which had for its object the cession of Louisiana to America; and on the other hand, the granting of commercial advantages to France. The principle that the flag covered the merchandise, and that right of search should not be allowed, was adopted by secondary maritime powers for their protection; but England, as mistress of the ocean, would not consent to it; and, therefore, immediately after the treaty of 1803 had been signed, issued new Orders in Council, submitting neutral flags to the right of search, and even to impressment, and compelled American vessels to touch at English ports, and discharge and recharge their cargoes, before proceeding to their future destination. Of these Orders in Council, it is unnecessary to pronounce any opinion, as they gave rise to a French and European war, and to a resistance upon which history has already decided.

In 1806, new orders in Council imposed new restrictions, which were again opposed, and in 1806,

England declared all the ports between Brest and the Mouth of the Elbe in a state of blockade.—This continual blockade was met by the savage and odious decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, decided the long contested disputes. In 1803 and 1805, the United States of America submitted without hesitation to the Order of the Council. It is said that this line of conduct was dictated by the old federal party, which was always opposed to France, and which dominated in the sea port towns, and in all the northern States. Napoleon, on the contrary, replied to these Orders of the Council by the decree of Berlin, which declared the British Isles in a state of blockade. In having recourse to this measure, Napoleon said to the Americans, "You always submit to the pretensions of England; you suffer her cruisers to visit your vessels; you allow yourselves to be conducted into British ports, or you go there by her orders. Besides this, you pay a tax on the cargoes which you carry. Thus you constitute yourselves the vassals and the subjects of England." The moment you so act, I consider you no longer as Americans. In my eyes your ships are English ships—your cargoes are English cargoes—and, in one word, you have anti-nationalized your flag." The United States thus found herself placed between the menace of France and the Order in Council of England, and witnessed, off the American coast, the impressment of sailors on American vessels, and the attack of the Chesapeake. In 1807, the President, Jefferson, ordered all American ships to enter into American ports, and thus to prevent the meditated attacks on the independence of the American navy.

This order was made in ignorance of the decree of Napoleon, of Milan, but in knowledge of his decrees of Berlin. The execution of this order, issued by President Jefferson, became very difficult, and was eluded by many American vessels, which continued to convey English merchandise to those German, Austrian, Italian, and Spanish ports, which were not occupied by French troops. The American Government subsequently issued an order, prohibiting American vessels from having communication with France or Great Britain, but re-establishing all relations with the other powers.—When this last order of the American Government, prohibiting any intercourse with France, was published, Napoleon took it into his head to consider this measure as a declaration of rupture between France and America, and founded his quarrel on the fact, that, as he had permitted American vessels, which were in the French ports, to return to the United States on the demand of Jefferson, that now America had no right to prohibit the intercourse of American vessels with France. This was most absurd reasoning on the part of Napoleon; for, inasmuch as he had complained of American vessels holding intercourse with England, and submitting to English search, &c., the moment the Government of the United States declared that no intercourse should take place with either France or England, in American vessels, he (Napoleon) ought to have been satisfied; but he was not so, and he signed, at Rambouillet, a decree, ordering that every vessel carrying an American flag, which should, from the 20th of May following, be brought into or enter a French port, or a port of any French colony, or of any country occupied by its armies, should be seized, sold, and the produce thereof be paid into the sinking fund of the national debt.

By virtue of this abominable decree, which was most outrageously unjust, various seizures were made in the port of St. Sebastian and other places of American vessels. In addition to this, at the epoch of the expedition of St. Domingo, several American vessels were burnt on the high seas by the French fleet, with no other object than to prevent, by that means, the secret of its expedition from being discovered. These seizures and this destruction of property are the basis of the American claims made to-day; claims which are just and undeniable, and which no one, who respects France and her national honor, can refuse to recognize. On the 2nd November, 1810, the Government of the United States recalled its decree of "non intercourse," as far as France was concerned, and required England to revoke her orders in Council within a short time.

In 1811 and 1812, when the relations between the two countries were established, and when negotiations were opened for the adoption of a treaty founded on maritime neutrality, Mr. Barlow, the American minister, demanded of Napoleon 70,000,000 of francs, as an indemnity for past seizures and losses, and Napoleon went as far as to offer 30,000,000. He thus recognized, as far as America was concerned, the injustice of, barbarous decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the flagitiousness of the burning of American vessels by the French fleet proceeding to St. Domingo. In the mean time the United States had declared war against England, and Napoleon, then engaged in his expedition against Russia, invited Mr. Barlow to meet him at Wilma, in order to terminate the treaty. Mr. Barlow, however, never reached him, and died on his journey. This matter remained in a state of suspense until the month of January, in the year 1814, when France was invaded by all her former allies, and when the United States alone continued their war against the British flag and British navy. Napoleon being desirous of standing well with America, directed the Duke of Vicenza to examine the claims made principally with reference to the burning of the American ships by the St. Domingo Fleet, and these were said to be just and right to the extent of eighteen millions of francs. This did not include the claims for seizures of American vessels, by virtue of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

Then arrived the restoration of peace; and, although the annual Message of the President always referred to the subject, yet no direct negotiations were renewed until 1818. From 1818 to 1830, the question was always on the tapis: Delay was added to delay, and intrigue to intrigue, and in the meantime, the claims of the Merchants and American subject were bought up by a few individuals for the lowest possible prices. Prince Polignac pretends that France owes nothing to America.—At length came the Revolution of 1830. In 1831 the negotiations were renewed, and a treaty was signed, by which France agreed to pay twenty-five millions of francs to the United States. For a long time M. Casimir Perier endeavored to reduce the sum to fifteen millions, but America would not consent, and the treaty was signed. For three years this treaty was kept secret by the French Government, and it was not till 1834 that it was presented to the French Chamber of Deputies for its ratification.

The Chamber of Deputies refused its approbation on the ground that a compensation had been granted, indirectly, for the seizures of American vessels in Spanish ports, by a treaty which was made be-

tween Spain and the United States, by which the former power ceded the Floridas to America; and, therefore, that France is not bound to pay any sum of money to the United States, that Government having already been indemnified for its losses in respect of seizures, by the Spanish cession of the Floridas. Still, at any rate, the burning of the ships by the St. Domingo fleet, remains to be paid for, and yet the treaty has been wholly rejected. This has led to the determination of the President of the United States; and it may end in another American war.

I am, sir, yours, &c., I. O. U.

#### THE OUTRAGE.

From the United States Telegraph, February 23. GOVERNOR POINDEXTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

We insert below the letter of Governor Poindexter to the Vice President, and its enclosure, the letter from the honorable Dutée J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, by which the charge of an attempt to implicate Governor Poindexter, as accessory to the attempted assassination by Lawrence, is traced to the President himself. We forbear the expression of the feelings which this disclosure calls forth.—The Senate unanimously referred the subject to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Mangum, Wright, and King, of Georgia. We insert the correspondence, with the single remark that we do not believe that there is a single individual in the District, who believes that there is the least foundation for the charge.

#### CHARGES AGAINST A SENATOR.

The Chairman, (Mr. King of Alabama,) stated to the Senate, that a communication had been made to the Chair by the Hon. George Poindexter, which he would request the Clerk to read to the Senate. The communication of Mr. Poindexter was then read as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, February 21, 1835.

SIR: I address you as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject involving a criminal charge highly injurious to my moral character, and which, if true, ought to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the form of a letter from a person in this city to his correspondent in New-York, has found its way into the public prints, and has already been widely circulated throughout the country, alleging "that the Administration was possessed of depositions, taken from three individuals, who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the Honorable George Poindexter, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of General Jackson." No one, I presume, sir, can mistake the purpose for which these depositions have been procured. The evident design is to fix on me the most infamous of all crimes,—that of having been an accessory before the fact, to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assassin! A charge, so monstrous, and so repugnant to the tenor of my past life, resting simply on the authority of an anonymous letter in the columns of a newspaper, might well be placed to the general account of the calumnies of the day, which have, of late been so freely cast on me, and as such would scarcely merit contradiction from me. But the investigation which I have thus far given to this conspiracy against my character, has enabled me to trace the authority on which the statement in the letter referred to was founded, to a member of the House of Representatives, from Rhode Island; and the depositions therein spoken of, have been taken at the instance of the President himself. Having ascertained these facts, I deem it to be a duty which I owe to myself, to my constituents, to society at large, and to the Senate, to ask the appointment of a Special Committee, clothed with power to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charge imputed to me, having relation to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, that if found guilty, I may no longer disgrace the seat which I occupy in this body.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your most obt. servt., GEORGE POINDEXTER.

Hon. M. Van Buren, Vice President of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1835.

Hon. G. POINDEXTER: In reply to your note which I received this morning, I am at liberty to state, in answer to the interrogatory which you have propounded, "in whose hands did you see the affidavits of which you speak," that the affidavits were by me read at the house of the President of the United States, they were handed to me in his presence, by a friend of his, by me returned to the President, and were put into his hands by the affiants themselves, as I have been informed by him; and I am further authorized to say that other testimony of the kind is expected.

Your very obedient servant, DUTÉE J. PEARCE.

The communication having been read, Mr. Clay expressed the horror he felt at what he had heard—horror, if the accusation were true, and no less horror if it were false and calumnious. He would not readily believe it possible that a President of the United States had been guilty of taking secret and clandestine depositions and accusations against any individual; it was due to him that he should be vindicated from such an aspersion, for surely it must be an aspersion; it was also due to the Hon. Senator, that this subject should be investigated, for if guilty he would deserve immediate expulsion from this honorable body, and if false, he deserved immediate vindication from such heavy and grievous charges.

Mr. Clay concluded by moving that a committee be immediately balloted for, having all the powers necessary for the inquiry. Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

Distressing Casualty.—Dr. Samuel S. Pool, a physician of our town, while skating on Little River on Tuesday last, was suddenly precipitated into a hole through the ice, and before assistance could be rendered him, sunk to rise no more.—His body was recovered next day and interred.—Dr. Pool was quite a young man, amiable and affable in his manners, and for several years a member of the Methodist Church. His sudden and untimely death is a severe blow to his fond parents and other relatives.—Elizabeth City Star.

It appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the number of persons employed as Custom House Officers, in the United States, is 1236—and that their compensation amounts to, \$1,066,961.





# THE CAROLINIAN.

**SALISBURY:**  
**Saturday Morning, March 7, 1835.**

## TO OUR PATRONS.

The Subscribers have become the Proprietors of the Western Carolinian. The senior partner will conduct the Editorial Department, and the business of the Office will be chiefly managed by the junior partner.

The political character of the Carolinian will undergo no change. Its bold advocacy of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and, consequently, of the Rights of the States—of limiting the action of the Federal Government to those objects which were intended by the framers of it, and the opinions which it has held on other matters of general concern, are well known to our readers.

We shall cheerfully accord to the present Administration our support of such measures as we can approve. But we shall fearlessly condemn every usurpation of power by any branch of the Government whatever; and especially, we shall resist, with our might, that system which regards office as the spoil of party—a system which is sapping the very foundations of our institutions, by corrupting the People.

A Convention to amend our State Constitution, Internal Improvements by the State, and the encouragement of Home Industry, will, as heretofore, be advocated in the columns of the Carolinian.

The high interests of Religion and Morality shall receive the utmost attention;—and it shall be our endeavor that the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the general reader, shall find in our paper wherewithal to interest and please them.

ASHBEL SMITH,  
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

✂ We reciprocate the proffer of civilities from our neighbor of the Watchman.

✂ We have occupied a considerable space this week with Foreign News in relation to our claims upon France. Some of our readers will be obliged to us for the article from the London Courier, which contains a condensed account of the origin, &c., of our claims upon France. From the latest advices, the prospect of war is, upon the whole, less threatening; and we yet indulge the hope, that we may not be precipitated into a war by the high-glorying of Mr. Rives, and the ungovernable temper of Gen. Jackson—neither to gratify the cupidity of the high Tariff men, to reward hungry expectants of office, nor to fix the Presidential succession. Nevertheless, much as we deprecate it, if a war with France is inevitable, we shall be found on the side of our country.

✂ From a correspondence which we publish in another column, it will be seen that there is a most foul conspiracy to implicate Governor Poindexter in Lawrence's attempt to assassinate the President. We have, heretofore, expressed our horror at the crime of Lawrence, and our deprecation of any event which, by placing Martin Van Buren in the Presidential Chair, should put the Executive patronage more completely at his disposal.—But words cannot express our indignation at this conspiracy against the character and even life of a high-minded Senator. Though the conduct of Gen. Jackson on this occasion excites in us no surprise, we confess our mortification that the President of the U. States should stoop from his high office, and become conspicuously active in propagating so atrocious a calumny.

✂ Since the above was in type, we have received the Globe, containing the following:

From the Washington Globe.  
POINDEXTER.

It will be seen, from the following Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Mr. Poindexter's case, that no suspicion justly attaches to him from the affidavits of Stewart and Foy, in relation to Lawrence's having been seen at his private room.

Stewart, we understand, was totally discredited by a host of witnesses, and by his own contradictions. He brought several witnesses to support his character, as a man to be believed on oath, but they seem to have known him but superficially. Foy's character as an honest man, was not impeached; but circumstances induce the Committee to believe he might have made a mistake.

Mr. Smith, the Chairman of the Committee, made the following report to the Senate:

"I am instructed by the Select Committee to whom the letter of the Hon. George Poindexter was referred, to state to the Senate that we have closed the examination of the testimony, which is voluminous, and that it will require some time to make a detailed report of it."

"As the committee are informed that that Senator has left his seat in the Senate pending the examination, they think it due to him and to the Senate to communicate the conclusion to which they have arrived, that from the evidence before them, not a shade of suspicion rests upon his character in reference to the subject matter of inquiry, and in this conclusion all the members of the Committee concur. The Committee will hand in a detailed account as soon as practicable."

✂ We finish, in to-day's paper, the publication of Gov. Branch's Speech, in the State Senate last winter, and would ask for it an attentive perusal, as it discloses a mass of facts hitherto unknown to the public.

The disclosures made by Gov. B. in this speech, relative to the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, and some other distinguished little men, have very greatly offended the whole *sty*, and especially old Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, the Prophet of Virginia, who foretold a curse of Jacksonism some twelve years ago.

The old gentleman is somewhat excusable for his petulency now, for, in addition to his superannuation, he has lately lost the sceptre with which he has been, for the last thirty years, accustomed to sway the "Old Dominion."

Gov. Branch will hardly go out of his way to quarrel with the old dethroned monarch; but we would advise some who still sit upon high places, not to tempt that gentleman's forbearance too far. They would act prudently to recollect themselves, and to consider whether Gov. B. might not reveal, with irresistible proofs of their truth, some facts more withering to their reputation than any that have yet been divulged.

"Verbum sat," as the Hero says.

**NEW PAPER.**  
We have received the first No. of a paper, published at Washington City, called "The Appeal."

It advocates the election of Judge White to the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, who is considered, by the editor, as the candidate of the office-holders and office-seekers.

We give one paragraph of the opening address, by which some idea may be formed of what the editor believes is the nature of the approaching contest. We entirely agree with him in the belief that there is now a struggle going on between the People and the political speculators; or, in plain English, between corruption and patriotism. And we have no doubt that the future fate of our institutions depends upon the result of this struggle.

Let the people, therefore, consider well the part they take in the contest.

## "THE APPEAL."

"This paper, as its title imports, *appeals* to the people of the United States, and denies the right of a few office-holders and expectants, to control the destinies of this Republic. To run into abuses is the tendency of all political institutions, and experience proves that to preserve our liberties, requires the most jealous watchfulness on the part of the people. As a necessary consequence the organization of society requires that some individuals should be clothed with official authority.—The difference between our government and that of the monarchies of Europe is, that they hold the king is so of divine right, and that public officers are his agents; whereas we believe that all power is inherent in the people, that offices are public trusts delegated by them to be executed for their benefit. Such being the basis of our political institutions, it is manifest that whenever the people acquiesce in an arrangement by which the office-holders, as a class, assume to themselves the right of controlling elections, there will be an end of public liberty. We may, it is true, have the form, the shadow of freedom, but the substance will have departed."

We have also just received the first No. of a new paper, called "The Expositor," published at Boylston, Virginia. It is neat in its appearance, edited with considerable spirit, and supports the doctrines of '98. We wish it great success.

✂ The "North American," a daily paper, published at Washington city, and heretofore a thorough-going Van Buren affair, has doffed off, and come out under the title of "The Sun," and hoisted the White flag.

✂ *Labour Saving.*—There is now to be seen, at the Stable of the Mansion Hotel, a Patent Straw Cutter which surpasses any thing of the kind we have before seen, for the ease and facility with which it performs the cutting operation.

*Missouri.*—An act has lately passed the Legislature of this State, providing that the election of Members of Congress shall be by general ticket, and does not require a residence in any particular quarter of the State.

*Good!*—The Philadelphia, U. S. Gazette thinks that, if Lawrence's attack on the President is not sufficient proof of his derangement of mind, the assertion of his belief that Mr. Benton would make a good President, should be deemed conclusive.

✂ *Literary.*—It is reported, in the literary circles at Washington, that the eccentric but honest Col. Crockett is preparing for the press a "Memoir of Martin Van Buren, Vice-President of the U. States." The Colonel will no doubt do ample justice to his "subject." The prominent traits in the Little Magician's character and life will call for all the talent which Davy has to rid them of their magic and display them in their true colors; but he is fully equal to the task. We look for his book with considerable impatience.

*Unparalleled Snow Storm.*—We noticed in our last what was called a very heavy fall of Snow; but that had not disappeared before we had another unprecedented for severity and duration. It commenced on Tuesday evening the 3rd instant, and continued, with slight intervals, until Wednesday night, at which time it was about 4 inches deep. It commenced again this (Friday) morning at a rapid rate, and continues as our paper is going to press.

*United States Senator.*—The Hon. John Davis, at present Governor of Massachusetts, has been elected a Senator in Congress from that State, for six years from the 4th instant.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated  
WASHINGTON, February 22, 1835.

DEAR SIR: For the last two or three days there has been a great sensation here, occasioned by the news from Mr. Livingston. It is understood here that the President is for strong measures, and I have no doubt, if not restrained, he would have the country involved in war in six months. Many think war is inevitable; while others, and the better informed, say there will be no war. The hope is that, when the proceedings of the Senate reach France, they will calm the feeling of excitement there. It is thought, by some of the members, that there will be a *called Session* of Congress. As yet, there is no telling; though I cannot see why there should be.

No body here now openly defends the Post-Office corruption—except — is mute in their defence; he still, however, thinks Mr. Barry is honest.

Have you read Mr. Calhoun's Report? It is very able. It not only shows the malady of the body politic, but skillfully prescribes the remedy. There has been much able debating and excitement in the Senate lately.

On yesterday, there was a very smart little debate on a bill for branches of the Mint, one at New Orleans, one in Georgia, and one in North Carolina. It will pass the Senate by a large majority, and nothing but the want of time will make it fail in the House.

On yesterday Mr. Poindexter addressed a note to the Senate, stating that the President of the United States had accused him, in a very serious manner, with having instigated Lawrence to make the attempt to assassinate him, &c., and inviting an investigation. The Senate have appointed a Committee for that purpose. No person believes that Poindexter is guilty, but I should not be surprised if Jackson proves it; for he has around him wretches who can prove anything. I have no doubt of the lunacy of Lawrence—I think he is fully as much deranged as Jackson himself; but yet there is some mystery about this affair not yet understood. My own opinion is, that some of the office-holders can tell more about it. There is no telling what a desperate set of corruptionists will do.

The Van Burenites are in great alarm at the progress Judge White is making. They begin to fear that the whole South will fly the track; though, as yet, they claim North Carolina very confidently.

*Cotton Market.*—But little has been doing in this article during the present week. The small quantity coming in brings readily our quotations, and sales have been made as high as 16 1/2 for round bales. A prime lot, in square bales, would command more.—*Camden Journal.*

*Roger B. Toney.*—If "hope deferred, maketh the heart sick," then is this gentleman suffering the most exquisite torment. At the last accounts, his nomination had not been acted on by the Senate.—*Raleigh Register.*

*Supreme Court.*—Chief Justice Ruffin delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Markland vs. Crump, from Rowan, affirming the Judgement below.

Judge Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of McKinney vs. Rutherford, in Equity, from Rutherford; dismissing the Bill.—*Id.*

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

This man is now held up as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

When he was called to the office of Secretary of State, under the present Chief Magistrate, he fixed his eyes intently on the Presidency. His system of operations and the order of his movements since that period, have all tended to this one absorbing object.

His first step was to send off the most watchful and incorruptible sentinel that had ever been mounted on the watch tower of American liberty. One, who, in spite of his "church-yard cough," had successfully hunted down the preceding administration. We allude to John Randolph, of Roanoke. This gentleman was sent, with a pulmonary affection which had attended him for years, to battle with a Russian climate. We wonder that this sagacious man did not "smell the rat." But age and disease had worked upon Richard, until he was not himself.

In a court of conscience, Van Buren, for this act, would be found guilty of murder.

What was his next step? Mr. Calhoun had assisted more than any other man, in bringing Jackson into power. He filled a large space in the public eye, and was a great favorite in the Republican ranks. He was next in popularity to General Jackson, and had been run on the same ticket for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Calhoun stood between him and the object of his ambition, and his great purpose was to undermine his popularity, and to set him and Jackson in opposition. By his vile slanders and subtle insinuations, he got up a quarrel between them, and thus far accomplished his hellish purpose.

He has been the principal adviser of Jackson, and has been mainly instrumental in involving the country in its present troubles and embarrassed condition. Now that the people are waking up from the delusion in which they have been slumbering, he wishes to involve them in a war with the French, that they may not have time or opportunity to examine into the corruptions and evils which he has introduced.

Van Buren voted for the high tariff of 1828.—He opposed the system of universal suffrage in the New York Convention.

We never can read his letter to the President, resigning his office of Secretary of State, without feeling sick. It is a sweet thing! We read it over this morning. No ancient oracle was ever delivered in terms more deceitful and ambiguous. That one paper should seal his fate with all honest men.

In conclusion, (to use the words of Mr. Randolph,) if we must have a master, let us have a good, honest, high-minded republican, and not a deceitful hollow-hearted intriguer, like Martin Van Buren.—*Greenville Whig.*

From the Mobile Mercantile Adv. Jan. 31.  
MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Death of Lt. W. S. Chandler, of the U. S. Army.

On the 25th ult. Lieutenant Walter S. Chandler, an estimable and intelligent officer in the U. S. Army, left Mobile in a small boat, with a Sergeant and four soldiers for Fort Morgan, where he was stationed. The boat was capsized in a gale, about two miles below the Choctaw Point light house, and all on board perished, except one soldier who clung to the bottom of the boat, and was taken off the following morning. The name of the soldier saved is Clarke.

Clarke states that Lieut. Chandler, as each man relaxed his hold and was swept from the boat by the current, swam immediately to his relief, and with encouraging words and actions, endeavored to sustain and save him. As Lieut. Chandler was a tall and athletic young man, and an expert swimmer, it is more than probable that he would have escaped with his life, had not his strength been exhausted by these humane efforts. It is also said by Clarke, that Lieut. Chandler, who was the last to sink, a few moments before he descended in the struggle of death, told Clarke to exert every nerve to preserve his own life—that he himself could not endure it much longer but that he must die; they would die like men. These were his last words, and soon after they were uttered, his lips were forever sealed. Lieut. Chandler, was a native of the district of Columbia, and was graduated at West Point in 1830.

## UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Cabarrus county, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Dr. EDMUND R. GIBSON to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of John Phifer, Esq.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan, by John Tomlinson, Esq., Mr. AHIRA CLIFFORD, to Miss ROSANNA HALL.

In Rowan, by the Rev. Mr. P. Swanson, Mr. JAMES WHITE, to Miss RACHAEL CLIFFORD, daughter of Mr. Joseph Clifford.

In Rowan, by the Rev. Mr. Swanson, Mr. BENJAMIN EATON to Miss E. TATUM, daughter of Joseph Tatum.

## DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Rowan county, at the residence of Matthew B. Locke, Esq., on the 2nd instant, Miss MARY LOCKE, aged about 30 years.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan County, on the 12th ult., Mrs. SARAH HANES, consort of Mr. Michael Hanes.

## A REMARKABLE OBITUARY.

With sorrow—yet not as those who have no hope—we transmit for record the death of a venerable father in the gospel, and soldier in the Revolutionary War,—Elder Elias Mitchell, of Union District, S. C., who died in a preaching stand, in the Brushy Fork vicinity, in Chester District, S. C., on the 30th ult., aged about 84 years.

The peculiar circumstances of his death are as follows: Having been appointed to preach a funeral sermon on the day of his death, he attended, expressed at morning better health than usual. There being four or five candidates for baptism, (after sermon,) he was asked in the morning if he felt able to administer the ordinance, the water being cold. He replied, he wished he had one hundred to baptize, if they were prepared. After ascending the stand, he gave out and raised his hymn, prayed, and, while about to take his text, he paused; and, observing he felt unwell, begged the indulgence of the congregation a few minutes; and, while reclining back to his seat, he sank down, and soon expired in the arms of one of his brethren.

✂ The celebrated Horse REFORM has positively arrived. His Pedigree, &c., will be given next week.

## SPRING DRY-GOODS.

**I. D. DISOSWAY & BROTHERS**  
ARE now receiving their Supplies of GOODS for the Spring Trade, embracing a large and well selected assortment of

**Imported and Domestic DRY-GOODS,**  
ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

They occupy the four-story Brick Store, No. 190 Pearl Street, near Maiden Lane, New York, and take this method of acknowledging the liberal share of custom which they have obtained from the South.

I. D. DISOSWAY & BROTHERS, formerly of the firms of Randolphs & Disosways, at New York, and G. P. Disosway, at Petersburg, Virginia, solicit a continuance of the custom of their old firms; and a call, from strangers visiting the city for stocks. Orders punctually supplied.  
New York, March 7, 1835. 1m

## RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public that they have Removed from their Old Stand, No. 143 Pearl Street, New York, To No. 51 Cedar, near William St., Where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS,**

For Sale on liberal terms, and solicit an examination of their Stock from Southern Merchants visiting the city.

✂ Orders promptly and faithfully executed.  
New-York, Feb. 28, 1835.—14\*

## Earthen-Ware, China, AND GLASS.

**T. J. BARROW & CO.**  
(No. 88 Water Street, New York.)

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of Goods in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England expressly for the purpose of procuring the *Newest and most Fashionable Styles.* As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for Cash, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of prices and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all Orders executed with fidelity and promptness.  
New York, February 14, 1835.—9t

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years, in the Wholesale Dry-Goods Business, have entered into Co-Partnership, for the prosecution of the same business, under the firm of

**HALLOCK & BATES,**

At No. 234 Pearl Street, corner of Burlin Slip, NEW-YORK.

They have availed themselves of ample room, by completely arranging, together with the first floor and Cellar, the spacious Lofts of the building in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

## Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods,

Comprising an Assortment which will probably not be surpassed by any in the City;

They, therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Stock of Goods; and they venture to assure them that the prices at which they sell Goods, taken in consideration with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

**CHARLES HALLOCK.  
GILBERT BATES.**  
New-York, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m



## THE MATCH RACE,

**TWO MILE HEATS,** for a Purse of \$400, will be run, over the Salisbury Course, on Thursday, the 2nd day of April next, between the Thorough-bred mare BLACK DUTCHESS, of Tennessee, and UHARA, of N. Carolina. Immediately after the Race, the Celebrated Horse REFORM will appear on the course for inspection.

**THE JOCKEY CLUB.**  
Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1835. 1r

## FREIGHTING

**On the Pee Dee River.**

THE Subscribers have a NEW BOAT on the River, running from this place to and from Georgetown, (S.C.) of such a draft as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the River.

They have now building, in Charleston, another Boat, of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next.

These Boats will enable us to Freight for our up-country friends with certainty and despatch.—Our rates will be as low as any Boat on the river; and, in addition, we agree to forward all the goods that come by them, to our care, FREE of CHARGE.

✂ Our Warehouses and Cotton-Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from fire. No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance, in cash, two-thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston.

**LA COSTE & McKAY.**  
Charers, February 7, 1835. 606t

## Mansion Hotel,

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-furnished Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

## To Travellers.

✂ The Great Western Mail-Line, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Outlets who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

**HENRY W. CONNER,  
RICHARD W. LONG.**  
Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

## FORTUNE'S HOME!!

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.  
THIRD CLASS FOR 1835.  
To be Drawn at Newbern, On Friday, the 27th day of March, 1835, ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

## CAPITAL PRIZE \$7,000!

**SCHEME:**  
1 Prize of 7,000 DOLLARS is \$7,000  
1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS is 3,000  
1 " of 2,000 DOLLARS is 2,000  
12 " of 1,000 DOLLARS is 12,000  
15 " of 500 DOLLARS is 7,500  
10 " of 300 DOLLARS is 3,000  
13 " of 200 DOLLARS is 2,600  
50 " of 100 DOLLARS is 5,000  
102 " of 50 DOLLARS is 5,100  
138 " of 30 DOLLARS is 4,060  
205 " of 20 DOLLARS is 4,100  
309 " of 15 DOLLARS is 4,620  
6,000 " of 10 DOLLARS is 60,000  
6,000 " of 5 DOLLARS is 30,000  
6,000 " of 4 DOLLARS is 24,000

18,554 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00  
And must draw nett . . . . . 17 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be . . . . . \$23 00  
For 10 Half tickets, . . . . . 11 50  
For 10 Quarter tickets, . . . . . 5 75

✂ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

✂ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . . . . \$4 00  
Halves, . . . . . 2 00  
Quarters, . . . . . 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

**Stevenson & Points's Office,**  
(White Row, Mansion Hotel.)  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
February 21, 1835. 1d

## B. N. C. WARRICK.

## BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sunday's excepted,) ready to wait upon all who may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has been but a very short time since he has been in several of the Northern States, for the very express purpose of completing himself in the *Tenorial* art, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be any where South of the Potomac.

Salisbury, February 21, 1835 1f

## 78 Negroes

## AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY Decree of the Court of Chancery for Charaw District, (South Carolina,) in the case of C. D. Wallace vs. E. A. Ellerbe and M. A. Ellerbe, I will Sell, at the Market in the Town of Cheraw, on Monday, the 30th day of March next, Seventy-Eight

## LIKELY NEGROES,

Belonging to the Estate of Thomas F. Ellerbe, deceased. Purchasers will be required to pay five per cent. in cash, and to give bond mortgage and personal security for the balance, which will be payable in three equal annual installments, with interest annually from the day of Sale; and to pay for conveyances.

**GEORGE W. DARGAN, c. s. c. s.**  
Cheraw, S. C., Feb. 28, 1835. 4t



was here not only arraigned, but condemned by the gentleman's own votes, without opportunity of being heard in self-defence. The gentleman was his judge, his juror, and witness. He condemned him first, in order that he might impeach him afterwards. How supremely absurd!

Again: Civil officers only are constitutionally subject to impeachment. Does the gentleman again desire the floor to explain? If so, it will be cheerfully yielded to him. [Here Mr. Edwards observed, "he would take occasion, in his reply, to explain."] It is manifest the gentleman is embarrassed by the inconsistency of his conduct. Let me entreat him, then, to pause and abstain from the consummation of this partisan act, which, while it purports, on its face, to condemn Mr. Mangum, will, in fact, on record, condemn himself. If it is his object to expunge from the journals of Congress all mention of Gen. Jackson for violating the Constitution, he should move to amend the resolutions by including his own votes censuring Gen. Jackson for the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the forcible occupation of Pensacola and the Barrancas. The only difference between the two gentlemen is this: when the gentleman from Warren censured Gen. Jackson, the General was powerless, and had no patronage to dispense. When Mr. Mangum censured him, he had every thing to risk, and nothing to gain. His elevated and patriotic bearing entitles him to the plaudits of his countrymen; but he has certainly yielded up all claims to the favor of the Administration. In the exercise of this high censorial power, which you have gratuitously assumed, why shrink from the discharge of your whole duty? Is it because Gen. Jackson's conduct may be called in question? Does he, too, possess inherent powers, authorizing him to do what no body else has a right to do? When we dissolved our connection with the mother country, we repudiated the doctrine of the divine right of Kings; but, it seems, this odious attribute of royalty is to be revived, under a new name.

With a hope that you would dispense justice to all parties, I have passed in review before you the abuses of Mr. Adams's Administration. Let me entreat you to go along with me, in comparing the abuses of this administration with those of the preceding one. Mr. Adams's you have condemned in the most unmeasured terms. Will you approve in this, what you have condemned in that? We shall see. Mr. Adams expressed the opinion that it was competent for him alone to appoint Ministers to Panama. But he took care not to exercise the power. Gen. Jackson expressed no opinion, but, without the consent of the Senate, he actually sent a Minister to the Ottoman Porte, and *has in utter contempt of the Senate, and in palpable violation of the Constitution*, put men in office, who had previously been rejected by the Senate, on his nomination for the same office; as for instance, the case of Guinn. Mr. Clay displaced a few printers who had been appointed by his predecessor to print the laws of Congress. Gen. Jackson has done the same thing through his Secretary of State. Nay, more—in defiance of recorded pledges, he has appointed scores of partisan editors to offices of profit and honor. Against this I remonstrated at the time; and yet, sir, truth compels me to acknowledge that, in one instance, I participated in it. Without the knowledge of Gen. Jackson, I appointed your newly elected State Printer to a highly lucrative office in the Navy, *whence he has been sent to you*. You, my friend from Burke, may smile; but you advised it. Whether we served the country, or strong-tongued the malign influence with which we are now grappling, time will determine. I must acknowledge, however, that I have misgivings.

I may now ask, what has General Jackson not done to corrupt the press, and make it subservient to his purposes? Permit me to lay before you an instance of the indirect action of the government, through its patronage, on a leading press in the Old Dominion—a press which Mr. Van Buren, I know, was anxious to conciliate, and bind by the strongest cords. I mean the "Richmond Enquirer." When Mr. Stevenson was nominated to the Senate of the United States as Minister to England, I was lost in wonder for I well knew Gen. Jackson's opinion of him; it was never disguised. When, sir, I separated from Gen. Jackson but a short time previous to his determination to appoint Mr. Stevenson Minister to the Court of St. James, he did not regard him as "worth the powder and ball it would take to kill him." This expression I have heard used or assented to by him, and candidly he would admit that I heartily concurred with Gen. Jackson in his estimate of Mr. Stevenson's worth. When the developments which took place in the Senate of the United States were laid before the public, more particularly the correspondence between William B. Lewis and Mr. Ritchie, the mystery was unravelled, and thus it appears that the first diplomatic appointment in the gift of the President was conferred on Mr. Stevenson for the patriotic purpose of conciliating this Editor.

Again: the last year of Mr. Adams's administration, he expended a little upwards of twelve millions of dollars. Gen. Jackson, the last year of his administration, expended nearly double that sum. You charged Mr. Adams with negligence and profligacy; but have you censured to impose on this economical administration?

Where are the pledges he made to the people, to curtail expenses and abolish useless offices? Unredeemed and abandoned! Where is your regard for the freedom of the press, and your abhorrence of Executive patronage when brought into conflict with the freedom of elections? When you see the patronage of the government, through one of its well fed officers, buying up a press in this city, can you not be roused from your deathlike slumbers to a proper sense of the true condition of the country, and of the obligations you are under to hand down to posterity that liberty which a race of illustrious ancestors has bequeathed to you? or will you rather prefer the ignominious fate that awaits the dependents of noble slaves? Can you overlook the means which are daily practiced to control the freedom of our elections, and thus virtually take from the people the right to choose a successor to Gen. Jackson? In whatever direction you turn your eyes, you have the most convincing proofs that the money and the offices which belong to the people are bestowed with a lavish hand to influence their choice. So during have these corrupt uses of public wealth become, that it matters not whether the applicant for executive favors be for the Bank or not, State Rights or not, Gen. Jackson or not, provided he be in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the next term.

Can you still entertain the belief that an executive officer of government can long continue when the same whence our public func-

tionaries emanate becomes impure and corrupt?—The elective franchise in its purity is vital to liberty, and ought to be guarded with unwearied vigilance. But, say you, my constituents are Jackson men, and, as I am told this is a Jackson measure, I feel bound to sustain it. It is to be borne in mind that most of us are planters; and, therefore, I must observe, without intending any disrespect, but ill qualified to settle and adjust such difficult constitutional questions as we shall necessarily have to encounter in reviewing the decisions of the Senate of the United States. Does your being a member of this General Assembly, by magic convert you into a profound constitutional lawyer? Did your constituents send you here for such purposes, or with such expectations? No, gentlemen, you deceive yourselves and misrepresent them grossly, if you believe they would willingly see their Senator, Mr. Mangum, who has risen from among them without the aid of opulent friends to push him forward, prostrate at the feet of Gen. Jackson, thereby dishonoring himself and the sovereign State he so ably represents. But, says another, I don't expect him to obey—I wish him to resign. Then why not let the resolutions speak your wishes? It is obvious, Mr. Speaker, their intention is to drag down this distinguished Senator from that high station he has attained to their own level. When you shall have done this, and thereby made yourselves acceptable to the influences which dictated these resolutions, what will you have done to shield yourselves from the indignation of the virtuous and enlightened portion of the community? Surely you cannot flatter yourselves with the belief, that you will have secured a glorious immortality, or entitled yourselves to the gratitude of the country.

But it is said that, in opposing these resolutions we are taking sides with the Bank. Against whom could such a charge be made with less semblance of truth than myself? I own no Bank stock, I am not indebted to any Bank, and have no sympathies in common with any such institution. My opinions and official acts for near a quarter of a century, are conclusive to show my decided hostility to a paper system in every variety of form.—No man who knows me, believes any thing of the kind.

In what section of the country is the President most severely censured for having seized the public treasure and taken it out of the custody of the law? The South. Who, or what portion of our people are most opposed, *on principle*, to rechartering the United States Bank? That portion which inhabits the Southern States. While we believe that the Constitution has not conferred on Congress the power, we, nevertheless, know that it has been exercised from the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and, as I observed before, that it has received the direct approval of Washington and Madison.

We are further told that the Bank gave no equivalent for the use of the Government deposits.—Permit me to say, I think I know better. In 1816, some person or persons, who I know not, appointed me one of three commissioners to look into this very Bank. The charter came before us as it had passed Congress, and was tendered to the people for their acceptance or rejection. No persons' names were attached to it as its proprietors. As applications were made, we received them from A., B., C., and D. You are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of exclusive banking in the United States for twenty years; you are entitled to the use of the Government deposits for the same time, and to every other right which the charter confers on you; for which you are to give to the Government one million and a half of dollars.—This, sir, was the language, and these were the terms held out to the subscribers, among whom were to be found the widow and the orphan, relying implicitly upon the pledged faith of the Government for a strict performance of all its promises. And yet, sir, because Senator Mangum has condemned the bad faith of the Executive, in depriving the stockholders of the benefit of these deposits without good and sufficient reasons, you are urged to condemn and disgrace him. Where, sir, is the man reckless enough to declare that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury were sufficient to justify the President in executing this rash and lawless act? Thrice were the House of Representatives of the United States, plant as in every other instance they had shewn themselves to be, pressed to approve this course, and thrice did they refuse their assent.

Then, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mangum has done nothing more than it became him to do; and, instead of deserving your censure, he is justly entitled to your applause. For Gen. Jackson's virtues, patriotism, and distinguished public services, I respect and honor him. For him personally, I entertain no unfriendly feeling; on the contrary, there is an irrepressible feeling of kindness for him in my bosom, (created by the reminiscences of former days), which often compels me to rush into his presence, and attempt his deliverance from the perfidious embrace of his vile betrayers. But it is impracticable. We are separated.—forever!

I thank the Senators for their indulgent hearing. I feel that I have addressed them with the great freedom, in the discharge of a high and solemn duty which I owed to the country. In performing this painful task, I have endeavored "nothing to extenuate, nor ought set down in malice;" I have taken no greater liberties with others, than I am willing—nay, anxious that they shall take with me. The public acts of public men are open to scrutiny. I go into private life with as few personal regrets as any man ever did: I know I have given to my fellow citizens the most conclusive proofs that the allures of office have not been sufficient to make me unmindful of my country's rights and honor, or my own. Let those who practice on other principles enjoy, if they can, the triumphs which they may now or hereafter achieve by the ascendancy of corrupt influences. To a just God I confidently appeal, by whose award I am not only bound, but willing to abide.

#### JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN having a very large supply of Job Type, Cuts, &c.,

Every description of Printing will be done in the neatest possible style, and on the most moderate terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

Baltimore, February 28, 1835.

#### RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

From the New York American of February 23.

##### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The town was thrown into commotion last evening by the arrival from Brest of a French brig of war after a short passage. She brings despatches for M. Servier, but is not, as we hear, destined to take him home. The Brig Le Dussas sailed from Brest on the 20th, but brings no papers—having received by Telegraph, orders to prepare for sailing, six hours only, before messenger with despatches reached her, when she put to sea forthwith.

The Sully, however, from Havre is arrived, bringing us Havre papers of the 17th ult., and Paris of the 18th. We consider the accounts by this vessel are on the whole pacific,—that is, if as we hope, the decision in the Chamber be delayed, till after the Senate's proceedings on the message should reach France.

One thing is certain, Mr. Livingston had not left Paris, and had intimated to the French Government that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of doing so, unless positively ordered away by it. In this we think Mr. L. has made a just and patriotic sacrifice of personal feeling to the interest of the country and the duties of his station.

The decision to recall M. Servier was a sudden one, and wholly unexpected, alike to Mr. Livingston and the Americans generally in Paris. There is no ground for the surmise of the Tribune, that M. Servier is recalled from dissatisfaction with his conduct—that recall was put as we are informed, expressly upon the ground, that "the King could no longer suffer his Minister in the United States to remain exposed to hear such language as that contained in the Message of the President of the United States."

We have every reason to believe that M. Servier, so far from diminishing the effect of our claims upon France by representing that they might be liquidated for half the sum stipulated in the treaty, has urgently recommended the ratification of that treaty.

It may be worth while to add, as we have undoubted authority for doing, that the statement in a Paris paper of the 14th, that Mr. Livingston had an interview on that day with the King, is without foundation.

Extract of a letter from Paris, 15th January, 1835.

Mr. Livingston has decided, since yesterday, before asking for his passports to request an explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, upon the communication made to him—that is—whether it was the intention of the Government here to leave him taking his passports to his own decision, in which case he will remain until he receives instructions from his own Government, or whether this intention was to request him to take his passports, in which case he should ask for them. Our opinion is now, under these circumstances, that he will remain at his station for the present.

The law for granting the 25 millions for the American indemnity, has been proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, by the Minister of Finance, with the reserve that this money should be ascertained that no reprisals had been made by the authority of the American Government upon the French property. This was immediately sent to a Committee to report thereon.

From the National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, an inhabitant of the State of New York, now in Paris, to a Member of Congress, dated Paris, January 15, 1835.

"There has been much excitement since the receipt of the document, (President's Message), and some anxiety has been felt for the issue. The French admit the justice of our claim, and the facts of the message are not denied; but the spirit in which they are set forth, and the language employed by the Executive, are, unfortunately, regarded as offensive and insulting to France, to a degree that should forbid a further discussion of the matter."

"The best opinion I can give you is derived from a quarter entitled to regard. The French Government will do nothing further to liquidate the debt, until it be seen whether Congress sustain the President in what the French understand to be the position assumed. If Congress do not concur in the message, the difficulty will be settled by a prompt payment of the claim. That this is the ground to be taken here, I am assured by gentlemen who have it from members of the legislative bodies."

The following article is from the Paris Correspondent of the London (England) Courier:

##### FRENCH AND AMERICAN DISPUTES.

PARIS, (France), January 10, 1835.

To the Editor of the Courier:

SIR: The speech of the President of the United States has filled us with sorrow and regret—sorrow, that the Chief of the American Government should feel it his duty to express himself as he has done, with reference to France, on a question of twenty-five millions of francs, or a million sterling—and regret, that a foolish vote of the Chamber of Deputies last session should have justified the language which is now held. As, however, it is very possible that the history of this transaction may not be familiar to you, I propose to supply you with a narrative of the negotiation, and of their results, to the present time.

In 1800, a commercial treaty between France and the United States was signed. It established the principle of free navigation, and the rights and obligations of neutral flags and states. This principle of maritime neutrality was again consecrated in 1803, by a treaty between the two countries, which had for its object the cession of Louisiana to America; and on the other hand, the granting of commercial advantages to France. The principle that the flag covered the merchandise, and that right of search should not be allowed, was adopted by secondary maritime powers for their protection; but England, as mistress of the ocean, would not consent to it; and, therefore, immediately after the treaty of 1803 had been signed, issued new Orders in Council, submitting neutral flags to the right of search, and even to impressment, and compelled American vessels to touch at English ports, and discharge and recharge their cargoes, before proceeding to their future destination. Of these Orders in Council, it is unnecessary to pronounce any opinion, as they gave rise to a French and European war, and to a resistance upon which history has already decided.

In 1805, new orders in Council imposed new restrictions, which were again opposed, and in 1806,

England declared all the ports between Brest and the Mouth of the Elbe in a state of blockade.—This continual blockade was met by the savage and odious decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, decided the long contested disputes. In 1803 and 1805, the United States of America submitted without hesitation to the Order of the Council. It is said that this line of conduct was dictated by the old federal party, which was always opposed to France, and which dominated in the sea port towns, and in all the northern States. Napoleon, on the contrary, replied to these Orders of the Council by the decree of Berlin, which declared the British Isles in a state of blockade. In having recourse to this measure, Napoleon said to the Americans, "You always submit to the pretensions of England; you suffer her cruisers to visit your vessels; you allow yourselves to be conducted into British ports, or you go there by her orders. Besides this, you pay a tax on the cargoes which you carry. Thus you constitute yourselves the vassals and the subjects of England. The moment you so act, I consider you no longer as Americans. In my eyes your ships are English ships—your cargoes are English cargoes—and, in one word, you have anti-nationalized your flag." The United States thus found herself placed between the menace of France and the Order in Council of England, and witnessed, off the American coast, the impressment of sailors on American vessels, and the attack of the Chesapeake. In 1807, the President, Jefferson, ordered all American ships to enter into American ports, and thus to prevent the meditated attacks on the independence of the American navy.

This order was made in ignorance of the decree of Napoleon, of Milan, but in knowledge of his decrees of Berlin. The execution of this order, issued by President Jefferson, became very difficult, and was eluded by many American vessels, which continued to convey English merchandise to those German, Austrian, Italian, and Spanish ports, which were not occupied by French troops. The American Government subsequently issued an order, prohibiting American vessels from having communication with France or Great Britain, but re-establishing all relations with the other powers;—When this last order of the American Government, prohibiting any intercourse with France, was published, Napoleon took it into his head to consider this measure as a declaration of rupture between France and America, and founded his quarrel on the fact, that as he had permitted American vessels, which were in the French ports, to return to the United States on the demand of Jefferson, that now America had no right to prohibit the intercourse of American vessels with France. This was most absurd reasoning on the part of Napoleon; for, inasmuch as he had complained of American vessels holding intercourse with England, and submitting to English search, &c., the moment the Government of the United States declared that no intercourse should take place with either France or England, in American vessels, he (Napoleon) ought to have been satisfied; but he was not so, and he signed, at Rambouillet, a decree, ordaining that every vessel carrying an American flag, which should, from the 20th of May following, be brought into or enter a French port, or a port of any French colony, or of any country occupied by its armies, should be seized, sold, and the produce thereof be paid into the sinking fund of the national debt.

By virtue of this abominable decree, which was most outrageously unjust, various seizures were made in the port of St. Sebastian and other places of American vessels. In addition to this, at the epoch of the expedition of St. Domingo, several American vessels were burnt on the high seas by the French fleet, with no other object than to prevent, by that means, the secret of its expedition from being discovered. These seizures and this destruction of property are the basis of the American claims made to-day; claims which are just and undeniable, and which no one, who respects France and her national honor, can refuse to recognize. On the 2nd November, 1810, the Government of the United States recalled its decree of "non intercourse," as far as France was concerned, and required England to revoke her orders in Council within a short time.

In 1811 and 1812, when the relations between the two countries were established, and when negotiations were opened for the adoption of a treaty founded on maritime neutrality, Mr. Barlow, the American minister, demanded of Napoleon 70,000,000 of francs, as an indemnity for past seizures and losses, and Napoleon went as far as to offer 30,000,000. He thus recognized, as far as America was concerned, the injustice of, barbarous decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the flagitiousness of the burning of American vessels by the French fleet proceeding to St. Domingo. In the mean time the United States had declared war against England, and Napoleon, then engaged in his expedition against Russia, invited Mr. Barlow to meet him at Wilna, in order to terminate the treaty. Mr. Barlow, however, never reached him, and died on his journey. This matter remained in a state of suspense until the month of January, in the year 1814, when France was invaded by all her former allies, and when the United States alone continued their war against the British flag and British navy. Napoleon being desirous of standing well with America, directed the Duke of Vicenza to examine the claims made principally with reference to the burning of the American ships by the St. Domingo Fleet, and these were said to be just and right to the extent of eighteen millions of francs. This did not include the claims for seizures of American vessels, by virtue of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

Then arrived the restoration of peace; and, although the annual Message of the President always referred to the subject, yet no direct negotiations were renewed until 1818. From 1818 to 1830, the question was always on the tapis: Delay was added to delay, and intrigue to intrigue, and in the meantime, the claims of the Merchants and American subject were bought up by a few individuals for the lowest possible prices. Prince Polignac pretends that France owes nothing to America.—At length came the Revolution of 1830. In 1831 the negotiations were renewed, and a treaty was signed, by which France agreed to pay twenty-five millions of francs to the United States. For a long time M. Casimir Perier endeavored to reduce the sum to fifteen millions, but America would not consent, and the treaty was signed. For three years this treaty was kept secret by the French Government, and it was not till 1834 that it was presented to the French Chamber of Deputies for its ratification.

The Chamber of Deputies refused its approbation on the ground that a compensation had been granted, indirectly, for the seizures of American vessels in Spanish ports, by a treaty which was made be-

tween Spain and the United States, by which the former power ceded the Floridas to America; and, therefore, that France is not bound to pay any sum of money to the United States, that Government having already been indemnified for its losses in respect of seizures, by the Spanish cession of the Floridas. Still, at any rate, the burning of the ships by the St. Domingo fleet, remains to be paid for, and yet the treaty has been wholly rejected. This has led to the determination of the President of the United States; and it may end in another American war.

I am, sir, yours, &c., I. O. U.

#### THE OUTRAGE.

From the United States Telegraph, February 23. GOVERNOR POINDEXTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

We insert below the letter of Governor Poindexter to the Vice President, and its enclosure, the letter from the honorable Dutee J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, by which the charge of an attempt to imitate Governor Poindexter, as accessory to the attempted assassination by Lawrence, is traced to the President himself. We forbear the expression of the feelings which this disclosure calls forth.—The Senate unanimously referred the subject to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Mangum, Wright, and King, of Georgia. We insert the correspondence, with the single remark that we do not believe that there is a single individual in the District, who believes that there is the least foundation for the charge.

##### CHARGES AGAINST A SENATOR.

The Chairman, (Mr. King of Alabama,) stated to the Senate, that a communication had been made to the Chair by the Hon. George Poindexter, which he would request the Clerk to read to the Senate. The communication of Mr. Poindexter was then read as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, February 21, 1835.

SIR: I address you as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject involving a criminal charge highly injurious to my moral character, and which, if true, ought to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the form of a letter from a person in this city to his correspondent in New-York, has found its way into the public prints, and has already been widely circulated throughout the country, alleging "that the Administration was possessed of depositions, taken from three individuals, who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the Honorable George Poindexter, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of General Jackson." No one, I presume, sir, can mistake the purpose for which these depositions have been procured. The evident design is to fix on me the most infamous of all crimes,—that of having been an accessory before the fact, to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assassin! A charge, so monstrous, and so repugnant to the tenor of my past life, resting simply on the authority of an anonymous letter in the columns of a newspaper, might well be placed to the general account of the calumnies of the day, which have, of late been so freely cast on me, and as such would scarcely merit contradiction from me. But the investigation which I have thus far given to this conspiracy against my character, has enabled me to trace the authority on which the statement in the letter referred to was founded, to a member of the House of Representatives, from Rhode Island; and the depositions therein spoken of, have been taken at the instance of the President himself. Having ascertained these facts, I deem it to be a duty which I owe to myself, to my constituents, to society at large, and to the Senate, to ask the appointment of a Special Committee, clothed with power to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charge imputed to me, having relation to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, that if found guilty, I may no longer disgrace the seat which I occupy in this body.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your most obt. serv't.

GEORGE POINDEXTER.

Hon. M. Van Buren, Vice President of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1835.

Hon. G. POINDEXTER: In reply to your note which I received this morning, I am at liberty to state, in answer to the interrogatory which you have propounded, "in whose hands did you see the affidavits of which you speak," that the affidavits were by me read at the house of the President of the United States, they were handed to me in his presence, by a friend of his, by me returned to the President, and were put into his hands by the affidants themselves, as I have been informed by him; and I am further authorized to say that other testimony of the kind is expected.

Your very obedient servant,

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

The communication having been read, Mr. Clay expressed the horror he felt at what he had heard—horror, if the accusation were true, and no less horror if it were false and calumnious. He would not readily believe it possible that a President of the United States had been guilty of taking secret and clandestine depositions and accusations against any individual; it was due to him that he should be vindicated from such an aspersion, for surely it must be an aspersion; it was also due to the Hon. Senator, that this subject should be investigated, for if guilty he would deserve immediate expulsion from this honorable body, and if false, he deserved immediate vindication from such heavy and grievous charges.

Mr. Clay concluded by moving that a committee be immediately balloted for, having all the powers necessary for the inquiry. Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

Distressing Casualty.—Dr. Samuel S. Pool, a physician of our town, while skating on Little River on Tuesday last, was suddenly precipitated into a hole through the ice, and before assistance could be rendered him, sunk to rise no more.—His body was recovered next day and interred.—Dr. Pool was quite a young man, amiable and affable in his manners, and for several years a member of the Methodist Church. His sudden and untimely death is a severe loss to his fond parents and other relatives.—Elizabeth City Star.

It appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the number of persons employed as Custom House Officers, in the United States, in 1826—and that their compensation amounts to \$1,066,951.





# THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:  
Saturday Morning, March 7, 1835.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

The Subscribers have become the Proprietors of the Western Carolinian. The senior partner will conduct the Editorial Department, and the business of the Office will be chiefly managed by the junior partner.

The political character of the Carolinian will undergo no change. Its bold advocacy of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and, consequently, of the Rights of the States—of limiting the action of the Federal Government to those objects which were intended by the framers of it, and the opinions which it held on other matters of general concern, are well known to our readers.

We shall cheerfully accord to the present Administration our support of such measures as we can approve. But we shall fearlessly condemn every usurpation of power by any branch of the Government whatever; and especially, we shall resist, with our might, that system which regards office as the spoil of party—a system which is sapping the very foundations of our institutions, by corrupting the People.

A Convention to amend our State Constitution, Internal Improvements by the State, and the encouragement of Home Industry, will, as heretofore, be advocated in the columns of the Carolinian.

The high interests of Religion and Morality shall receive the utmost attention;—and it shall be our endeavor that the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the general reader, shall find in our paper wherewithal to interest and please them.

ASHBEL SMITH,  
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

✂ We reciprocate the proffer of civilities from our neighbor of the Watchman.

✂ We have occupied a considerable space this week with Foreign News in relation to our claims upon France. Some of our readers will be obliged to us for the article from the London Courier, which contains a condensed account of the origin, &c., of our claims upon France. From the latest advices, the prospect of war is, upon the whole, less threatening; and we yet indulge the hope, that we may not be precipitated into a war by the vain-glorious of Mr. Rives, and the ungovernable temper of Gen. Jackson—neither to gratify the cupidity of the high Tariff men, to reward hungry expectants of office, nor to fix the Presidential succession. Nevertheless, much as we deprecate it, if a war with France is inevitable, we shall be found on the side of our country.

✂ From a correspondence which we publish in another column, it will be seen that there is a most foul conspiracy to implicate Governor Poindexter in Lawrence's attempt to assassinate the President. We have, heretofore, expressed our horror at the crime of Lawrence, and our deprecation of any event which, by placing Martin Van Buren in the Presidential Chair, should put the Executive patronage more completely at his disposal.—But words cannot express our indignation at this conspiracy against the character and even life of a high-minded Senator. Though the conduct of Gen. Jackson on this occasion excites in us no surprise, we confess our mortification that the President of the U. States should stoop from his high office, and become conspicuously active in propagating so atrocious a calumny.

✂ Since the above was in type, we have received the Globe, containing the following:

From the Washington Globe.

### POINDEXTER.

It will be seen, from the following Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Mr. Poindexter's case, that no suspicion justly attaches to him from the affidavits of Stewart and Foy, in relation to Lawrence's having been seen at his private room.

Stewart, we understand, was totally discredited by a host of witnesses, and by his own contradictions. He brought several witnesses to support his character, as a man to be believed on oath, but they seem to have known him but superficially. Foy's character as an honest man, was not impeached; but circumstances induce the Committee to believe he might have made a mistake.

Mr. Smith, the Chairman of the Committee, made the following report to the Senate:

"I am instructed by the Select Committee to whom the letter of the Hon. George Poindexter was referred, to state to the Senate that we have closed the examination of the testimony, which is voluminous, and that it will require some time to make a detailed report of it."

"As the committee are informed that that Senator has left his seat in the Senate pending the examination, they think it due to him and to the Senate to communicate the conclusion to which they have arrived, that from the evidence before them, not a shade of suspicion rests upon his character in reference to the subject matter of inquiry, and in this conclusion all the members of the Committee concur. The Committee will hand in a detailed account as soon as practicable."

✂ We finish, in to-day's paper, the publication of Gov. Branch's Speech, in the State Senate last winter, and would ask for it an attentive perusal, as it discloses a mass of facts hitherto unknown to the public.

The disclosures made by Gov. B., in this speech, relative to the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, and some other distinguished little men, have very greatly offended the whole city, and especially old Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, the Prophet of Virginia, who foretold the curse of Jacksonism some twelve years ago.

The old gentleman is somewhat excusable for his petulency now, for, in addition to his superannuation, he has lately lost the scepter with which he has been, for the last thirty years, accustomed to sway the "Old Dominion."

Gov. Branch will hardly go out of his way to quarrel with the old dethroned monarch; but we would advise some who still sit upon high places, not to tempt that gentleman's forbearance too far. They would act prudently to recollect themselves, and to consider whether Gov. B. might not reveal, with irresistible proofs of their truth, some facts more withering to their reputation than any that have yet been divulged.

"Verbum sat," as the Hero says.

## NEW PAPER.

We have received the first No. of a paper, published at Washington City, called "The Appeal."

It advocates the election of Judge White to the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, who is considered, by the editor, as the candidate of the office-holders and office-seekers.

We give one paragraph of the opening address, by which some idea may be formed of what the editor believes is the nature of the approaching contest. We entirely agree with him in the belief that there is now a struggle going on between the People and the political speculators; or, in plain English, between corruption and patriotism. And we have no doubt that the future fate of our institutions depends upon the result of this struggle.

Let the people, therefore, consider well the part they take in the contest.

### "THE APPEAL."

"This paper, as its title imports, appeals to the people of the United States, and denies the right of a few office-holders and expectants, to control the destinies of this Republic. To run into abuses in the tendency of all political institutions, and experience proves that to preserve our liberties, requires the most jealous watchfulness on the part of the people. As a necessary consequence the organization of society requires that some individuals should be clothed with official authority.—The difference between our government and that of the monarchies of Europe is, that they hold the king is so of divine right, and that public officers are his agents; whereas we believe that all power is inherent in the people, that offices are public trusts delegated by them to be executed for their benefit. Such being the basis of our political institutions, it is manifest that whenever the people acquiesce in an arrangement by which the office-holders, as a class, assume to themselves the right of controlling elections, there will be an end of public liberty. We may, it is true, have the form, the shadow of freedom, but the substance will have departed."

We have also just received the first No. of a new paper, called "The Expositor," published at Boynton, Virginia. It is neat in its appearance, edited with considerable spirit, and supports the doctrines of '98. We wish it great success.

✂ The "North American," a daily paper, published at Washington city, and heretofore a thorough-going Van Buren affair, has doffed off, and come out under the title of "The Sun," and hoisted the White flag.

✂ Labour Saving.—There is now to be seen, at the Stable of the Mansion Hotel, a Patent Straw Cutter which surpasses any thing of the kind we have before seen, for the ease and facility with which it performs the cutting operation.

✂ Missouri.—An act has lately passed the Legislature of this State, providing that the election of Members of Congress shall be by general ticket, and does not require a residence in any particular quarter of the State.

✂ Good!—The Philadelphia, U. S. Gazette thinks that, if Lawrence's attack on the President is not sufficient proof of his derangement of mind, the assertion of his belief that Mr. Benton would make a good President, should be deemed conclusive.

✂ Literary.—It is reported, in the literary circles at Washington, that the eccentric but honest Col. Crockett is preparing for the press a "Memoir of Martin Van Buren, Vice-President of the U. States." The Colonel will no doubt do ample justice to his 'subject.' The prominent traits in the Little Magician's character and life will call for all the talent which Davy has to rid them of their magic and display them in their true colors; but he is fully equal to the task. We look for his book with considerable impatience.

✂ Unparalleled Snow Storm.—We noticed in our last what was called a very heavy fall of Snow; but that had not disappeared before we had another unprecedented one for severity and duration. It commenced on Tuesday evening the 3rd instant, and continued, with slight intervals, until Wednesday night, at which time it was about 4 inches deep. It commenced again this (Friday) morning at a rapid rate, and continues as our paper is going to press.

✂ United States Senator.—The Hon. John Davis, at present Governor of Massachusetts, has been elected a Senator in Congress from that State, for six years from the 4th instant.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1835.

DEAR SIR: For the last two or three days there has been a great sensation here, occasioned by the news from France. The next arrival will bring despatches from Mr. Livingston. It is understood here that the President is for strong measures, and I have no doubt, if not restrained, he would have the country involved in war in six months. Many think war is inevitable; while others, and the better informed, say there will be no war. The hope is that, when the proceedings of the Senate reach France, they will calm the feeling of excitement there. It is thought, by some of the members, that there will be a called Session of Congress. As yet, there is no telling; though I cannot see why there should be.

No body here now openly defends the Post-Office corruption—even is mute in their defence; he still, however, thinks Mr. Barry is honest.

Have you read Mr. Calhoun's Report? It is very able. It not only shows the malady of the body politic, but skillfully prescribes the remedy. There has been much able debating and excitement in the Senate lately. On yesterday, there was a very smart little debate on a bill for branches of the Mint, one at New Orleans, one in Georgia, and one in North Carolina. It will pass the Senate by a large majority, and nothing but the want of time will make it fail in the House. On yesterday Mr. Poindexter addressed a note to the Senate, stating that the President of the United States had accused him, in a very serious manner, with having instigated Lawrence to make the attempt to assassinate him, &c., and inviting an investigation. The Senate have appointed a Committee for that purpose. No person believes that Poindexter is guilty, but I should not be surprised if Jackson proves it; for he has around him wretches who can prove any thing. I have no doubt of the lunacy of Lawrence;—I think he is fully as much deranged as Jackson himself; but yet there is some mystery about this affair not yet understood. My own opinion is, that some of the office-holders can tell more about it. There is no telling what a desperate set of corruptionists they do.

The Van Burenites are in great alarm at the progress Judge White is making. They begin to fear that the whole South will fly the track; though, as yet, they claim North Carolina very confidently.

✂ Cotton Market.—But little has been doing in this article during the present week. The small quantity coming in brings readily our quotations, and sales have been made as high as 16 1/2 for round bales. A prime lot, in square bales, would command more.—Camden Journal.

✂ Roger B. Taney.—If "hope deferred, maketh the heart sick," then is this gentleman suffering the most exquisite torment. At the last accounts, his nomination had not been acted on by the Senate.—Raleigh Register.

✂ Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Ruffin delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Markland vs. Crump, from Rowan, affirming the Judgement below.

✂ Judge Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of McKinney vs. Rutherford, in Equity, from Rutherford; dismissing the Bill.—Id.

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

This man is now held up as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

When he was called to the office of Secretary of State, under the present Chief Magistrate, he fixed his eyes intently on the Presidency. His system of operations and the order of his movements since that period, have all tended to this one absorbing object.

His first step was to send off the most watchful and incorruptible sentinel that had ever been mounted on the watch tower of American liberty. One, who, in spite of his "church-yard cough," had successfully hunted down the preceding administration. We allude to John Randolph, of Roanoke. This gentleman was sent, with a pulmonary affection which had attended him for years, to battle with a Russian climate. We wonder that this sagacious man did not "smell the rat." But age and disease had worked upon Richard, until he was not himself.

In a court of conscience, Van Buren, for this act, would be found guilty of murder.

What was his next step? Mr. Calhoun had assisted more than any other man, in bringing Jackson into power. He filled a large space in the public eye, and was a great favorite in the Republican ranks. He was next in popularity to General Jackson, and had been run on the same ticket for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Calhoun stood between him and the object of his ambition, and his great purpose was to undermine his popularity, and to set him and Jackson in opposition. By his vile slanders and subtle insinuations, he got up a quarrel between them, and thus far accomplished his hellish purpose.

He has been the principal adviser of Jackson, and has been mainly instrumental in involving the country in its present troubles and embarrassed condition. Now that the people are waking up from the delusion in which they have been slumbering, he wishes to involve them in a war with the French, that they may not have time or opportunity to examine into the corruptions and evils which he has introduced.

Van Buren voted for the high tariff of 1828.—He opposed the system of universal suffrage in the New York Convention.

We never can read his letter to the President, resigning his office of Secretary of State, without feeling sick. It is a sweet thing! We read it over this morning. No ancient oracle was ever delivered in terms more deceitful and ambiguous. That one paper should seal his fate with all honest men. In conclusion, (to use the words of Mr. Randolph,) if we must have a master, let us have a good, honest, high-minded republican, and not a deceitful hollow-hearted intriguer, like Martin Van Buren.—Greenville Whig.

From the Mobile Mercantile Adv. Jan. 31.

## MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Death of Lt. W. S. Chandler, of the U. S. Army.

On the 25th ult. Lieutenant Walter S. Chandler, an estimable and intelligent officer in the U. S. Army, left Mobile in a small boat, with a Sergeant and four soldiers for Fort Morgan, where he was stationed. The boat was capsized in a gale, about two miles below the Choctaw Point light house, and all on board perished, except one soldier who clung to the bottom of the boat, and was taken off the following morning. The name of the soldier saved is Clarke.

Clarke states that Lieut. Chandler, as each man relaxed his hold and was swept from the boat by the current, swam immediately to his relief, and with encouraging words and actions, endeavored to sustain and save him. As Lieut. Chandler was a tall and athletic young man, and an expert swimmer, it is more than probable that he would have escaped with his life, had not his strength been exhausted by these humane efforts. It is also said by Clarke, that Lieut. Chandler, who was the last to sink, a few moments before he descended in the struggle of death, told Clarke to exert every nerve to preserve his own life—that he himself could not endure it much longer but that he must die; they would die like men. These were his last words, and soon after they were uttered, his lips were forever sealed. Lieut. Chandler, was a native of the district of Columbia, and was graduated at West Point in 1830.

## UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Cabarrus county, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Dr. EDMUND R. GIBSON to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of John Phifer, Esq.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan, by John Tomlinson, Esq. Mr. AHIRA CLIFFORD, to Miss ROSANNA HALL.

In Rowan, by the Rev. Mr. P. Swanson, Mr. JAMES WHITE, to Miss RACHAEL CLIFFORD, daughter of Mr. Joseph Clifford.

In Rowan, by the Rev. Mr. Swanson, Mr. BENJAMIN EATON to Miss E. TATUM, daughter of Joseph Tatum.

## DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Rowan county, at the residence of Matthew B. Locke, Esq. on the 2nd instant, Miss MARY LOCKE, aged about 30 years.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan County, on the 12th ult. Mrs. SARAH HANES, consort of Mr. Michael Hanes.

## A REMARKABLE OBITUARY.

With sorrow—yet not as those who have no hope—we transmit for record the death of a venerable father in the gospel, and soldier in the Revolutionary War.—Elder Elias Mitchell, of Union District, S. C., who died in a preaching stand, in the Brushy Fork vicinity, in Chester District, S. C., on the 30th ult., aged about 84 years.

The peculiar circumstances of his death are as follows: Having been appointed to preach a funeral sermon on the day of his death, he attended, expressed at morning better health than usual. There being four or five candidates for baptism, (after sermon), he was asked in the morning if he felt able to administer the ordinance, the water being cold. He replied, he wished he had one hundred to baptize, if they were prepared. After ascending the stand, he gave out and raised his hymn, prayed, and while about to take his text, he paused; and, observing he felt unwell, begged the indulgence of the congregation a few minutes; and, while reclining back to his seat, he sank down, and soon expired in the arms of one of his brethren.

✂ The celebrated Horse REFORM has positively arrived. His Pedigree, &c., will be given next week.

## SPRING DRY-GOODS.

I. D. DISOSWAY & BROTHERS ARE now receiving their Supplies of GOODS for the Spring Trade, embracing a large and well selected assortment of

## Imported and Domestic DRY-GOODS.

ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

They occupy the four-story Brick Store, No. 190 Pearl Street, near Maiden Lane, New York, and take this method of acknowledging the liberal share of custom which they have obtained from the South.

I. D. DISOSWAY & BROTHERS, formerly of the firms of Randolphs & Disosways, at New York, and G. P. Disosway, at Petersburg, Virginia, solicit a continuance of the custom of their old firms; and a call, from strangers visiting the city for stocks. Orders punctually supplied. New York, March 7, 1835. 1m

## RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public that they have Removed from their Old Stand, No. 143 Pearl Street, New York,

To No. 51 Cedar, near William St., Where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS.

For Sale on liberal terms, and solicit an examination of their Stock from Southern Merchants visiting the city.

✂ Orders promptly and faithfully executed. New-York, Feb. 28, 1835.—14\*

## Earthen-Ware, China, AND GLASS.

T. J. BARROW & CO. (No. 88 Water Street, New York.)

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of Goods in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for Cash, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of prices and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all Orders executed with fidelity and promptness. New York, February 14, 1835.—9t

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years, in the Wholesale Dry-Goods Business, have entered into Co-Partnership, for the prosecution of the same business, under the firm of

HALLOCK & BATES, At No. 234 Pearl Street, corner of Burlin Slip, NEW-YORK.

They have availed themselves of ample room, by completely arranging, together with the first floor and Cellar, the spacious Lofts of the building in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods, Comprising an Assortment which will probably not be surpassed by any in the City;

They, therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Stock of Goods; and they venture to assure them that the prices at which they sell Goods, taken in consideration with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered. CHARLES HALLOCK, GILBERT BATES. New-York, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m



## A MATCH RACE.

TWO MILE HEATS, for a Purse of \$400, will be run, over the Salisbury Course, on Thursday, the 2nd day of April next, between the Thorough-bred mare BLACK DUTCHESS, of Tennessee, and UHARA, of N. Carolina. Immediately after the Race, the Celebrated Horse REFORM will appear on the course for inspection. THE JOCKEY CLUB. Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1835. tr

## FREIGHTING

On the Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a NEW BOAT on the River, running from this place to and from Georgetown, (S.C.) of such a draft as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the River.

They have now building, in Charleston, another Boat, of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next.

These Boats will enable us to Freight for our up-country friends with certainty and despatch.—Our rates will be as low as any Boat on the river; and, in addition, we agree to forward all the goods that come by them, to our care, FREE of CHARGE.

✂ Our Warehouses and Cotton-Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from fire. No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance, in cash, two-thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston. LA COSTE & McKAY. Cheraw, February 7, 1835. eodt

## Mansion Hotel,

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

To Travellers. ✂ The Great Western Mail-Line, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Outlets who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER, RICHARD W. LONG. Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

## FORTUNE'S HOME!!

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

THIRD CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Newbern,

On Friday, the 27th day of March, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$7,000!

18,554 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00

And must draw nett . . . . . 17 00

\$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be . . . . . \$23 00

For 10 Half tickets, . . . . . 11 50

For 10 Quarter tickets, . . . . . 5 75

✂ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

✂ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . . . . \$4 00

Halves, . . . . . 2 00

Quarters, . . . . . 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office,

(White Row, Mansion Hotel),

SALISBURY, N. C.

February 21, 1835. td

## B. N. C. WARRICK.

## BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sunday's excepted,) ready to wait upon all who may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has been but a very short time since he has been in several of the Northern States, for the very express purpose of completing himself in the Tonsorial art, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be any where South of the Potomac.

Salisbury, February 21, 1835. if

## 78 Negroes

## AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

By Decree of the Court of Chancery for Chester District, (South Carolina), in the case of C. D. Wallace vs. E. A. Ellerbe and M. A. Ellerbe, I will Sell, at the Market in the Town of Cheraw, on Monday, the 30th day of March next,

Seventy-Eight

LIKELY NEGROES,

Belonging to the Estate of Thomas F. Ellerbe, deceased. Purchasers will be required to pay five per cent. in cash, and to give bond mortgage and personal security for the balance, which will be payable in three equal annual installments, with interest annually from the day of Sale; and to pay for conveyances.

GEORGE W. DARGAN, c. c. c. d.

Cheraw, S. C., Feb. 28, 1835. 4t



